To Section after issue

1928

Department of Land Rev and Sett

OFFICE Board of Revenue

STATION Chepauk

Misc No. 2755

G 5518/27

Dated 20-8-28

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(SUBJECT.)

Survey - Resurvey - (South Kanara Dt) - Puttur taluk - (Old Uppanangadi) Considered unnecessary - G 5 - Communicated.

* Not to be filled in in the case of permanent records

Phone No. 2981

S e t t l e m e n t DEPARTMENT.

In reply, please quote number, date and short title

Received *Registered*

From (Name) L. G. B. Firth Esq.,

(Designation) Ag. Director of Survey,

Post Box 404 : (Station) Triplicane.

Telegraphic Address Survey Madras.

To The Secretary to the Commissioners of
Land Revenue and Settlement,
Chepauk, M a d r a s.

R. O. C. *No.* 684-S/S.A /'27 *dated* 14th November 1927.

Sir,

Survey - Experimental - Uppinangadi (Puttur Taluk) South Kanara District - Report submitted.

Enclosures One statement and 2 books of combined sketches. } will follow

Share Copies

Please see B.P.Misc., No.2073 dated 4-9-24, communicating G.O.No.1330, Revenue dated 28-8-24 sanctioning the experimental survey of two villages in all taluks of South Kanara except Kasaragod and Mangalore. Accordingly, two villages were resurveyed in Puttur taluk (old Uppinangad and the following report is submitted as a result of the experiment - conducted.

2 The taluk consists of two classes of villages A & B - as detailed below:--

	No. of villages	Area
A Class.		
Uppinangadi	65	296 sq.miles
Transferred from Mangalore.	5	15
-do- Kasaragod	31	159
Total ...	101	470
B Class.		
Uppinangadi	80	761
Transferred from Mangalore.	1	8
Total ...	81	769

Except for the 31 villages of Kasaragod which have recent been resurveyed, the traverse survey of the whole taluk consisted of mere triangulation so that there was no

controlling traverse basis for each village. Permanent cultivations were measured and mapped with the help of the plane table. Big waste blocks in A class villages alone were split up into 40 acre blocks. The field measurement books show only perimeter measurements of the fields and subdivisions.

3. The two villages viz., 130 Sullia and 131 Jalasur, selected for experimental survey are B class villages.

4 A ~~separate~~ Special feature of the survey of these villages was the survey of 'Kan' lands. A report on this has been submitted to the Board in this office D.Dis.No. 435-S/F of '27 dated 21-9-27.

5. Copy of the statement prepared by the Officer in Charge summarising the results of the experimental survey is enclosed. From this it will be observed that 98 and 9 per cent respectively of the holdings in the two villages require resurvey either because the old measurements are inaccurate or because there have been subsequent changes in the old boundaries. The areas of 79 and 76 percent respectively of the holdings differ from the resurvey area by more than the allowed percentage and 33 & 29 percent respectively of the old stones are either missing or are in need of repair.

Many of the post survey subdivisions and fields have been measured fixing the bends by offsets taken on diagonals newly run, thus illustrating the futility of utilising the old basis for maintenance purposes.

The combined sketches enclosed will illustrate the nature and extent of the changes the boundaries have undergone since the initial survey.

6. Under these circumstances I consider that a regular resurvey of the Taluk would be more economical in the long in that it would place in the hands of the maintenance depa a clean and an up-to-date set of records which would greatl facilitate maintenance.

19.11.27

Ag.Director of Survey.

M.S.B.16-11-27 16.XI

Statement showing the data for recommending the resurvey of old Uppinangadi Taluk (now Puttur Taluk).

Gl. No.	Particulars of items	As per original survey		As per experimental survey.		Remarks.
		V.No.130 Suliya	V.No.131 Jalsuru	V.No.130 Suliya	V.No.131 Jalsuru	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
	A					
1	Entire survey fields	171	163	141	181	
2	Fields containing sub-divisions.	176	171	184	162	
3	Total number of sub-divisions	828 *	948	806	789	* Of this 9 holdings of Col.3 & 22 of Col.4 are included in Reserved forest.
4	No. of registered holdings.	990	1089	936	970	
5	Holdings including unregistered holdings requiring resurvey either because the old boundaries are changed or because they are not correct.	967	1011			
	B					
6	Total area of the village	4360	6071	4161	3568	* Of this area 162 & 2330 acres respectively have since gone into reserved forest.
7	Holdings whose registered areas do not agree with the new areas due to subsequent alterations in boundaries.	775	805			
8	Holdings whose boundaries have been totally altered and whose areas are therefore not correct.	265	320			
	Holdings whose old areas are in correcteven though the boundaries have not been changed.	11	18			
	Holdings whose areas agree within the limit allowed.	204	266			
	C					
	No. of stones as per Shanbogues register.	2032	1725			
	Stones according to the experimental survey.	~~2584~~	~~2501~~	2584	2501	
	Old stones repaired	~~591~~	~~328~~	591	328	
	Old stones missing and replaced.	~~189~~	~~278~~	189	278	
	New stones used for fresh points.	~~714~~	~~709~~	714	709	
	D					
	Fields for which data for independent plotting are not available in the old records.	269	270			

6071
4360
10431

775
265
1040

Fields for which data for fixing them in their correct position are not available.	316	175
Fields in which old measurements are found incorrect	31	108
No. of fields wherein diagonals & offsets have been measured subsequent to the block survey.	114	92
No. of fields wherein the block survey measurements were found to differ by more than the allowed percentage from the measurements obtained under diagonal & offset system.	5	10

M.S.B. 16-11-27

17.11.27.

Dy: Director of Survey.

16.XI

17 NOV 1927

R. F. XXII-A-19.—25,004—6-2-27. (6)

Subject.—

FOR MEMBER.

A·S (Sett)

Survey – Experimental – Uppinangadi (Puttur Taluk) – South Kanara Dt – Director's report –

READ AGAIN B. P. No. _____ dated _____ 192

" " " _____ " _____ 192

READ ALSO :—

Register No. Q-5518 From the D·S, No. 684, dated 14-11-1927 A S/S·A'27 (W 1164 C·F to the copies)

" " " " " _____ " _____ 192

" " " " " 1·50 Mks Con _____ " _____ 192

RESOLUTION. Ref^ce No. Q-5518/27-1, dated 26-11-192

Forwarded to the S·S·O No IV Party, Canara, for early remarks which should be submitted through the Collector of South Kanara.

AO 25/11/27 AO 26/11/27

CO 25-11-27

To the S·S·O No IV Party, with 2 books of Combined Sketches to be returned

Copy to the Coll^r of South Kanara

DO 26/11

In reply, please quote number, date and short title.

S E T T L E M E N T ---- DEPARTMENT.

Received 15 FEB 1928 Registered 4259

From (Name) A.R.Mac Ewen Esquire, M.C.,I.C.S.,

(Designation Special Settlement Officer, Party No.4,

Post Box ..... (Station) C A N N A N O R E

Telegraphic Address .....

23.1.28. COLLECTOR'S OFFICE No. 22 JAN 1928 SOUTH KANARA

To The Secretary to the Commissioners of
Revenue & Settlement,
Chepauk, M A D R A S.

Through the Collector of South Kanara,
M a n g a l o r e.

Sir, R.O.C. No. 513/B&C 27-1 dated 16th January 192 8

ENCLOSURES 2 books of Combines sketches.

SPARE COPIES .....

Survey - Experimental resurvey - South Kanara - Puttur Taluk - Report submitted.

******

In its reference No.G.5518/27-1, dated 26-11-27, the Board forwarded to me for my remarks the report of the Director of Survey on the experimental resurvey of the Puttur (Uppinangadi) Taluk of South Kanara. I have the honour to submit my report.

2. As the experimental resurvey had been confined to B class villages, I selected for my investigation three A class villages and two B class villages, none of them touched by the experimental resurvey. In the case of all five villages, I took the Firka Revenue Inspectors and Shanbogues with me on inspection, testing them in imaginary maintenance problems, with a view to ascertaining to what extent the existing frame work can be used for such work. I also consulted the Revenue Divisional Officer and the Tahsildar on the general question, and I have discussed it with the Collecto

3. The chief fault of the existing survey in the A class villages is that which was commented on in my report on the survey of the Coondapoor and Udipi Taluks (my No.R.O.C. 178/B&C of 1927, dated 3-10-27), the impossibility of using the long G lines for ordinary maintenance work. It seems superfluous, in view of the detailed reports on the nature of these G lines that have been submitted in connection with the survey of Coondapoor and Udipi, and with the survey of

(V) (Since removed)

several of the Taluks of the Malabar District, to do more than state the faults of the framework briefly. This Taluk consists of very broken country, covered, especially in the east and south, with jungle growth; the relaying of a G line even of four or five chains' length is a matter calling usually for hours of labour. I have picked out sections from the block maps of the A class villages at random and noted the length of the G lines. In Keyyuru, I find that out of 14 lines in one portion of the village, three are over 20 chains, three are over 15 chains and all the rest are over 10 chains. This state of things is typical. The situation is not improved by the fact that a large number of the G lines start or finish, or both, from or at points that are not maintained and cannot now be fixed. For example, in Kedambadi, out of 46 G lines in one section of the village, seventeen start and finish on fixed points, 23 either start or finish at an unfixed point, and six both start and finish at unfixed points. In practice, the Revenue officers make no attempt to use this framework; they deal with each survey field as an isolated field, fixing new G lines inside its boundaries; if they find that the measurements so arrived at do not agree with the recorded measurements, they "resurvey" the field, correcting the Field Measurement Book. I need hardly point out that in such cases the field would not fit into the village plan, and that the cumulative effect of a number of such corrections would be very serious.

4. There is one other point about the A class village. The Director of Survey, in paragraph 2 of his report, states that big waste blocks in A class alone were split up into 40 acre blocks. I did not find this in any of the three A class villages that I inspected. In the first village that I visited I found a large waste field of over 2,000 acres and two or three other waste fields of hundreds of acres. In these, darkhast fields have been taken up since the settlement; the

main fields appear to have been measured as minor circuits; when mapping the darkhast cases, the Revenue Officers have prepared independent sketches in the Field Measurement Book and have plotted them roughly into the block maps; it is impossible for them to connect the new fields with the framework of the main fields. In Kadambadi, I found a case of revenue assignment of a wet field in a huge waste block, in which all the four stones in the northern half of the field were missing; there was no possible method of replacing them accurately; the Revenue Inspector admitted that he would have to resurvey the field, fixing the boundaries as he found them at the time of his resurvey.

5. In the two B class villages that I inspected, the framework was even more unsatisfactory. The length of the G lines makes it impossible to relay them, and the majority of the offsets are too long to be accurate. Apart from the length of the lines, there was no attempt at the time of survey to base them on fixed points, and in this respect the B class villages are far worse off than the A class villages. Further, apart from their connection with the framework, the survey fields, as individual and independent units, are not satisfactory. The Field Measurement Books exhibit reductions or enlargements of the block maps without any of the interior G lines that are frequently found in the Field Measurement Books of the A class villages; the result is that in all cases the Revenue officers have to be guided solely by the boundaries of the fields as they find them. The sketches as plotted in many cases do not correspond to the measurements as recorded or to the state of the ground, and there is every indication that not only is the framework useless but the perimeter measurements are on the whole not reliable.

6. These are the practical difficulties that face the Revenue officers in the course of maintenance work; and

I submit that if a reliable record, that can be followed without difficulty by the maintenance staff, is required, it is essential that the Taluk should be resurveyed, and that the need for a ~~survey~~ resurvey is even greater in the case of the B class villages than it is in the case of the A class villages.

7. Apart from the technical faults in the existing survey, there are certain general considerations that I submit for the information of the Board. Puttur Taluk is purely an inland tract; there is not the demand for land that is found in the coastal sector; the proportion of waste land in the District is well-known, and the shortage of labour in the inland villages is equally well-known. have been struck, during my recent inspections in the eastern villages, with the number of strips of low-lying land, eminently suitable for paddy cultivation, that are lying waste for want of coolies; . the appearance of some parts of that area bears a close resemblance, although in a modified form, to the average Malabar Wynaad village. - Yesterday I had a conversation with a ryot who owns a - substantial block of dry and wet lands. Half of his wet lands are lying waste, and on the cultivated portion he usually has to be satisfied with one crop, although the land is first class wet--all due to lack of labour. I was also struck with the number of cases of darkhast assignments in waste blocks, of wet and dry land, where the assignees have done nothing to cultivate their holdings--again due to shortage of labour. The malarious conditions in the eastern villages and the demand for coolies for coffee totes above the ghats contribute to this state of affairs. The result is that there is none of the land hunger that is found in more densely-populated areas, and that, from the point of view of this report, it may be argued that there

not the same imperative need as elsewhere for a
nework on which claims and counter-claims can be
.ded; it may be said that, provided that the
ıdard of maintenance is at a high level, the
sting survey affords (I quote from a note written
Mr.Couchman and enclosed by the then Commissioner
his D.O. No.66 of 1923 to Mr. Priestley) " a
iciently good basis for revenue collections which
eally all that we want" Of the standard of main-
nce I am not in a position to speak with authority.
I would point out, incidentally, that during my
ussion with the Collector he expressed his inability
nderstand the larger number of stones noted by the
ey Department as needing repair or replacing in the
experimental villages, in view of the figures shown
he maintenance reports; next morning I verified -
en stones in the area under inspection and found four of them to be missing and one to be requiring repair; all of these were certified by the Revenue Officers to be correctly placed. I quote this case merely as an example of the need for the fulfilment of the proviso laid down by Mr. Couchman in his note. In areas where labour is short and where new blocks of land are easily come by there is little likelihood of extensions of cultivation that will, if undetected, deprive Government of revenue. But in cases where there is such extension--I would take the extension of wet flats into the fringe of the adjoining kumaki land as an example--I submit that the collection of revenue is likely to suffer from the existence of a survey of the sort described in this report.

8. The faults of the existing survey have been

examined above; and I submit that the question of resurveying the A class villages of Puttur Taluk is in line with the same question as it affects Coondapoor and Udipi Taluks. The survey of the B class villages, in Coondapoor, Uppinangadi (old Taluk) and parts of the old Mangalore Taluk that are now included in Uppinangadi and Karkal is definitely inferior to that of the A class villages, ~~and~~ I would without hesitation recommend that they should be resurveyed, as Mr. Gompertz recommended in the note on South Kanara that he submitted ~~to~~ to the Board in 1923 (enclosed with the Commissioner's D.O.No. 66 of 1923, quoted above). With regard to the A class villages, I have examined them from the point of view laid down by Government in recent years—the suitability of the existing framework for maintenance operations, and I am definitely of the opinion that the framework is useless to the Revenue Officers.

9. In connection with this report, some mention is called for of the survey of kan and bhane lands; the Director of Survey mentioned the question of kan lands in paragraph 4 of his report on the experimental resurvey, and he has submitted a separate report on the subject in his letter No.D.Dis.435/S/F of 27, dated 21-9-27. His report deals only with the areas of the kan lands as shown in the Forest accounts and as ascertained during the experimental resurvey.

566
16-2-28 (K)

10. I need not, in connection only with the question of a resurvey, go into the history of kan and bhane lands. I think it will be enough to say that lands of both descriptions exist only in the 21 villages of the Sullia and Amara maganes; there is no difference in essentials between bhanes and kumaki, except that bhanes usually lie at a distance from the kadim - lands the kumaki of which they form; kan lands, on the other hand, pay a favourable rate of four annas an acre (B.P.No.361,

(N)

dated 21-9-1904), and the kandars are, under their special pattas (prescribed in G.O.No.213, Revenue, dated 8-3-1905), allowed to grow pepper or cardamoms. (very little advantage is taken of this privilege); the revenue from them is, I find, collected by the Tahsildars, but it is credited to the Forest Department, according to the orders communicated in B.P.No.53, dated 14-2-1903.

11. The kan fields were mapped and included in the old survey records; while the bhane fields were, I am told, allotted under the orders of the Collector at a much later date; sketches were made and the lands were plotted as a maintenance operation. During the experimental resurvey the bhanes were not separately treated, but were included in the waste fields of which they usually form part on the ground. The Collector will be able to supply details of the work that was done in connection with the demarcation of these bhanes; I have no papers in my office on the subject.

12. While Mr. Bozman was in charge of this Party, he gave it as his opinion (this office No.R.O.C.276/B&C/26-1, dated 25-6-26) that it was unlikely that a resurvey of kan lands would serve any useful purpose. I have discussed this point with the local Revenue officers and with the Collector. I do not know whether Mr.Bozman was aware that both kan and bhane lands had been dealt with already in the revenue records, and I am inclined to agree with the argument of the Collector that, unless there is some very cogent reason against it, lands of both these descriptions may well be resurveyed if a resurvey of the Taluk is to be carried out. For one thing, a resurvey will definitely lay down their limits and will substitute a proper method of demarcation for the demarcation with cairns that is now in use, thus preventing unauthorised cultivation within their limits and false claims to the enjoyment of land

outside their boundaries. For another, I submit that to permit them to be slumped with the surrounding wastes would mean that all the trouble and time that has been taken to locate them would go for nothing. It would not be a large order for the surveyors, if a general resurvey were in hand, to deal with them on the lines of the existing sketches.

13. The above remarks are submitted from the point of view both of survey and of the current revenue administration. The whole question has also to be regarded in the light of the forthcoming resettlement. Are kans and bhanes going to be continued or abolished? This is a question that depends to a large extent on the treatment at resettlement of the general question of kumaki. This last question was taken up in 1926 and the possibility of persuading the holders of kadim lands to take up their kumakis at a favourable rate was mooted. The Government, however, in their order No.Mis.865 Revenue dated 20.5..27, passed orders that the subject should be dealt with in the scheme report of the District. At the same time, I submit that it is not necessary to shelve the question of the resurvey of kan and bhane (lands) out of hand, simply because the general question of kumakis has not yet been taken up. It is true that Government have time and again asserted the fact that kumaki is not a right but a privilege; but, unless it is considered that there is some possibility of that privilege being withdrawn at the resettlement, it seems to me that there is no likelihood of the resurveying of the kan and bhane fields proving eventually to be superfluous. I have, in paragraph 12 above, given reasons for their demarcation, which would appy in full if it is decided later on that their present position is not to be altered. If, on the

NW 27 & 28 B.P. 1357 dtd 20-5-27. (F)

other hand, any fresh treatment is ordered at resettlement, ~~as~~ such as giving the enjoyers the option of taking up the lands on ordinary terms, the reasons given (above) will still apply, in part at least; if such an option were offered and accepted, the correct demarcation of the lands would be of great assistance. In cases where the offer was rejected, there would at least be a number of clearly-marked plots ready for future assignment. I submit, therefore, that if a general resurvey is ordered the kan and bhane fields may conveniently be demarcated.

14. The file of sketches enclosed with the Board's reference is herewith resubmitted.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

K.J.19-1-28.

J. Padmanabha Rao
For Special Settlement Officer

DESPATCHED
20 JAN 1928

D.Dis.No.10025-L-27.

S u b m i t t e d.

I. Opposition of the ryots.

In this matter of the proposed resurvey of the district I think that I may first of all put forward some of the objections of the people of the district to a resurvey. They say that they don't want resurvey

1. because they have to pay for it
2. because it is unsettling
3. because it makes their documents and papers about their lands out of date.

Some months ago the Survey Officer in charge of the party met the South Kanara District Advancement Association with a view to hear what grievances were advanced against resurvey and the pros and cons were discussed very frankly. I am afraid that the people went away unconvinced. The main argument for the resurvey appears to be that the old one was made in such a way that its framework is not useful as a basis of maintenance. The ryot says that this may be but why should he pay for the faults of the Survey Department? No one can believe that the present resurvey, while rectifying the faults of the old, will be a permanent survey for all time to come. It will only be a better basis for future maintenance work. Just as now-a-days cable companies are hard put to it to compete with companies which send telegrams by wireless, so it is just as probable that in ten years' time to clear a belt of thick undergrowth and to run a chain along the path in order to measure the distance between two points will be looked on as an archaic method of arriving at the answer.

As for the second point, it is undoubtedly unsettling for a ryot to have a number of subordinates of a department going round his holding with measuring instruments, pulling up stones and putting them down in other places. He is not

aware that the resurvey is maintaining a different series of stones and that stones to mark bijunctions between wet fields (for instance) are no longer to be maintained. The ryot sees a stone he has known for years pulled up and he wonders why. The serving of a notice which he can neither read nor understand flusters him further.

As for the third point, it is true that ryots still prefer to designate their fields in documents by the names of the fields and not by their survey numbers. But where survey numbers are used it is a nuisance to find that at the resurvey they have all been changed and an elaborate comparison of maps and statements is necessary to relay the old boundary.

Resurveys do not appeal to the ryot, because a survey lan can be as misleading as a set of statistics, when taken by itself. He feels that Government looks on survey as an end in itself, a system that must always be kept up to date and that a survey line is more important in itself than a permanent wall or bank. A ryot once asked me if they had field measurement books in England and was amazed to hear that in an ordinary village survey stones were unknown. His argument next was that he knew the shape of his fields and it was hardly his fault if the last surveyor drew the picture wrong in his map and now it had to be done all over again. He is not in the least interested in the question whether the pictures of all the fields fit properly into one composite map. Even if they do, the result is a pure effort of theory since it flattens the highest mountain onto a sheet of paper and depicts its imaginary area at its base.

II. Inadequacy of existing survey.

For these reasons it cannot be expected that the Government should be able to convince ryots that a resurvey is a desirable thing unless the last survey was so bad that

they are put to difficulties. So far as my small experience goes, the last survey in South Kanara was not bad in itself so much as in the way it was made. The comparative sketches of Jalsur and Sullia villages enclosed with the Board's reference show red and black lines chasing each other over the page but ever and anon coming back to a common point. But the differences are not so great that the ryot whose field has to be slightly altered in shape is in any way put to inconvenience. When new fields are carved out of big fields by village accountants assisted or not as the case may be by revenue inspectors, there will be often gullies or hills to be measured and according to the measurement, offsets will be plotted. Next time the same work is done a more accurate or a less accurate measurement may place offsets in slightly different places and the whole shape of the field will be slightly altered. But if the field is a pepper garden on the side of a hill in a 200 acre waste block it is not likely that the real shape of the field has actually altered, nor is it a matter of great interest to any one whether it is placed inside that 200 acre block with extreme accuracy or not. No more Government revenue accrues through the perfection of its location. In this district where there are vast areas of land not yet taken up for cultivation such cases will be by no means rare. The man who has his wet field surrounded by other wet fields cannot extend. But the men on the edges will always be extending, and although a resurvey will give a fresh and more accurate picture of the extent of the outward thrust the resurvey itself will be out of date in one village before it has been started in the next. It is the aim of the Revenue Department to get more and more land taken up so that in no case can the survey ever be considered final.

Again resurvey will replant stones on river banks. But floods will remove them as the last stones were removed unless

the stones are placed well away from the bank. Then the pattadar has a grievance.

From the Government point of view it must be admitted that the system of very long G lines adopted at the last survey was most unsatisfactory and it is a mystery how it could be adopted unless no idea of maintenance was held in view and the intention was merely to make plans of the fields and base all maintenance on the perimeter measurements. A number of long G lines will be found to radiate from a central point which is not even a maintained stone but is an open place in the middle of a field. It is obviously impossible for a revenue inspector to use this G line in his maintenance work and he is sure to resort to more or less empirical methods, knowing that if he showed a whole day spent in finding an imaginary point in a field he would get no credit for it in his diary. He will be working probably with one of two ends in view -

1. to plot a subdivision in an existing field
2. to replace a missing stone.

In the first case so far as the Government is concerned, so long as he gets an approximately correct plan of the subdivision with perimeter measurements the area will be calculated on paper and there will be no loss of Government revenue. In the second case he will hope to find other factors to assist him, such as ridges on the ground. If he does not, there is always the contingency that the stone is a stone which will not be maintained in the resurvey and so except from the theoretical point of view that all the stones put in at the last survey should be maintained in position till the next survey renders them otiose. he will be doing work which is of no practical advantage.

The two chief reasons adduced by the Director of Survey for the need of a resurvey were that in the two experimental

villages which were resurveyed 98 and 93 % of the holdings required resurvey because they were not accurately surveyed and because more than 33 % of the existing survey stones in each village were missing or out of repair. This state of affairs does not tally with my own experience of the existing state of survey in other villages. The Special Settlement Officer in paragraph 7 of his letter gives an instance of his inspection where out of 11 stones four were missing and one required repair. As against that I recently inspected stones in the village of Mandekole that lies between Sullia and Jalsur. I went at random and inspected 39 and found 5 missing. These were all along the river bank and were shown as missing in the register. In Mermajal the other day I inspected 40 stones and found 3 missing, of which two were said to have been present in December. One was a khandam stone which should have been in the middle of a wet field; this had probably gone long ago. The other was on the side of a todu and may have been buried but in neither case did I believe that the stones were seen in December. The Tahsildar of Puttur whom I consulted was unable to say why so many stones were found requiring attention in Jalsur and Sullia, unless all small size stones were declared due for repair. There are a large number of these in these interior villages. I have inspected stones from all camps in this district and I find that ryots know where their own stones are and do not tamper with them, though they may casually throw mud on them when making up the banks of fields. I never give notice beforehand where I propose to inspect stones. In real thick jungle it is my experience not that the stones are missing but they cannot be found. If a line goes six chains over a hill through undergrowth and it is impossible to reach the place by walking directly to it, then when one reaches the expected place one may be 30 yards or more out in direction. No doubt in such cases the shanbhogue ought

missing, but if all shanbhogues were punished every time such a defect was detected in his village there would be none left in service.

Undoubtedly one of the chief advantages of a resurvey for maintenance work is that the clumsy notation followed in making subdivisions in maintenance work can be swept away and fresh numbers given. At present every time a subdivision is taken out of a large block, the number of letters and numerals is increased by one so that after several subdivisions a large waste land may eventually be designated 257/1A1A1A1 and the next time that an acre is carved out of it the two subdivisions become 257/1A1A1A1A and 257/1A1A1A1B (which is absurd). But I cannot say that th maintenance work in this district is ever held up completely owing to the inadequacy of the existing survey.

III. Defects in the new survey.

With regard to the resurvey carried out in Sullia and Jalsur, I made inspections in these two villages on two mornings and noticed the following defects:-

(1) The rule that no dry field should be more than 10 acres in extent has not been in practice carried out. Large survey numbers exceeding 50 acres still exist and there will still be the same difficulties hereafter in subdividing them into small blocks by the district staff. However, in these interior villages the cost of demarcating assessed wastes into 10 acre blocks would probably be prohibitive in view of the enormous amount of line clearing which would be required. But this shows that the resurvey is not going to make every thing delightfully simple hereafter.

(2) Existing subdivisions made by the Revenue Department with a view to giving plots of land to Depressed classes have not been shown in the resurvey unless the plots

were actually in occupation because they are not yet marked by ridges. To replace these subdivisions in the new fields, which may be of different shape and size, will create increased work for the Revenue Department.

(3) Subdivisions adjoining each other and not marked by ridges have been clubbed and complete strangers find themselves holding a joint patta. In this case the holders of the land will have to pay a treble charge, once for the original subdivisions, secondly for the resurvey and thirdly for having the clubbed subdivision once more separated into separate holdings.

(4) Bane (Kumaki) fields have been clubbed with hill waste. This has been dealt with by the Settlement Officer in paragraphs 9 to 13 of his report.

(5) Some thodus have not been separately demarcated. In one case which I saw the thodu was 60 or 70 links broad and the ryot stated that he had asked the Surveyor to have it demarcated separately; but this was not done.

(6) In some cases small fields have been clubbed into bigger fields and straight lines made crooked. In the attached plan for part of R.S.291 Sullia the separate fields 246, 247, 248, 254 have been combined into one field and the boundary between old 248 and old 251 has been made crooked by inserting an extra bend. 246 is a bane field. The others are all assessed waste. I could see no object in the relaid boundary between 248 and 251 when I went over the ground. There were no ridges on the ground anywhere.

These criticisms show that although the resurvey may be better than the old survey it has still got to go a long way before it can be considered as rendering maintenance work in future so simple that it can be done with accuracy by Village Accountants equipped with only a chain and cross staff.

Generally, my conclusion is that ryots don't want resurvey and will gain nothing by it. But a resurvey will make maintenance easier in future and more accurate; but it will not lead to any increase of revenue, nor will it enable the Revenue Department to dispense with any of the existing maintenance staff.

South Kanara Collector's Office,
Mangalore. 9th February 1928.

Collector. 12.2.28

M.S.R./11.2.28

South Kanara Collector's Office,

Mangalore, dated 18th February 1928.

From

E. M. Gawne, Esq, I.C.S

Collector of South Kanara

To

The Secretary to the Board,

Land Revenue & Settlement,

Sir,

Survey--experimental survey--Puttur Taluk. My report D.Dis. 10025--L--27 dated 9th February 1928.

In the third section of my report I referred to certain difficulties in the new resurvey and in sub-section 3 I mentioned that sub-divisions had been clubbed and complete strangers given a joint patta. Since I made this report I have received a report from the Tahsildar of Kasaragod Taluk, which Taluk has been re-surveyed. He has made enquiries in five villages and reports that in these villages no notice of clubbing was given by the Survey Department to the joint pattadars during re-survey It was not possible therefore for pattadars to put up ridges just for the occasion as they were not aware what was being done. It is also reported that some of the joint pattadars objected to the joint registry on receipt of the rough pattas issued by the Settlement Department later on and that their objections were not heard for the reason that there were no boundaries to distinguish individual enjoyment. As it is not in the least likely that these joint pattadars will wish to enjoy their land in common, I consider that the clubbing of sub divisions has only increased work for the Revenue Department and has not simplified matters in any way.

Your obedient servant,

Gawne

Collector.

18/2/28.

25

J. M

From the A. S, Board of Rev.
L. R & Sett

To the Assistant Director of Survey

Refce Survey - Resurvey -
South Kanara - Puttur taluk
Your office R. O. C 684 - S/S. A
Dated 14-11-27

Please furnish urgently information on the following items in connection with the proposal referred to above

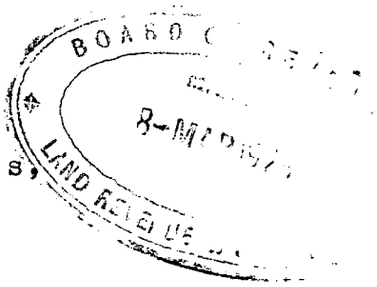
(1) The total cost of the resurvey
(2) The share of the cost payable by the ryots
and (3) The proportionate share of the cost of the Central Survey office which should be debited to this resurvey

13/28
for A. S

VN

Telephone Message.

7th March 1928.



From

The Director of Survey,
Madras,

To

The Assistant Secretary,
Board Land Revenue and Settlement,
Chepauk, Madras.

Reference: Your telephone message dated 2nd March 192

The information called for is furnished below:-

		Rs.
i.	Cost of survey to Government.	4,32,000
ii.	Share of cost payable by the ryots.	1,44,000
		Rs 5,76,000
iii.	Proportionate share of cost for the Central Office which should be debited to the survey.	Rs. 43,200

If however the use of II class stones instead of I lass on village and khandam boundaries except on village rijunctionsand pointersis permitted here also, as in the ase of hill villages in Malabar, the above figures will be reduced to (i) Rs.4,17,000, (ii) 1,33,000 (total 5,50,000) and (iii) 41,700 respectively.

3. These figures may at first sight seem very excessive, but it has to be noted that the area of the taluk is 1080 square miles or merely twice that of Udipi or Coondapur or any average-sized taluk in the Presidency.

7.3.28

...o. Director of Survey.

S.S.7-3-28.

7.3.28

RECEIVED
7MAR1928

21

R. F. XXII-A-19.—25,004—5-2-27. (6)

Subject.—

FOR MEMBER.

Survey - Resurvey - South Kanara
Dt - Puttur (old Uppinangadi)
Taluk

READ AGAIN B. P. No. _____ dated _____ 192

" " " _____ " _____ 192

READ ALSO :—

Register No. 9-898, From the Collr of S. Kanara, No. 473, dated 18-2-1928. D-dis -2-28

" " " _____ " _____ 192

" " " _____ " _____ 192

RESOLUTION.

Please issue
CO
12-3-28

Mp 20 to 22 / C f

DF... D
13 MAR 1928
PV

Dlr RV 12.3.28
9/12

To the Director of Survey, with an extract of section III of the Collr's endt as regards the experimental resurvey of

Refce No. 9-5518/27-2, dated 12-3-1928

~~Forwarded to the D.S~~

with An extract of section III of the Sabb/Kanara Collector's endt on the results of the experimental resurvey of the Puttur taluk is forwarded to the Director of Survey for remarks ~~If the Director is requested to report on the defects pointed out by the Collector~~

CO
10/3/28

CO
10/3/28
CO
10-3-28

Pages 20 to 22 C-f

AC (Ch)

Pse orders whether this current may be sent D.D.L.R. who has taken the connected file to S. Camp

Ys
11/5/28 D.L.R.

Phone No.2981.

C.F. 82.

In reply, please quote number, date and short title.

Settlement 29 DEPARTMENT.

8 1859

Received ..... *Registered* .....

From (Name) L.G.B. Firth Esq.,

(Designation) Ag. Director of Survey,

Post Box 404, (Station) T r i p l i c a n e,

Telegraphic Address Survey Madras.

To The Secretary to the Commissioners of
Land Revenue and Settlement,
Chepauk, M a d r a s.

of '27
R.C.C. No. 684-3/S. dated 26th April 1928

Sir,

Enclosures One Stitch.

Spare Copies .....

Resurvey - South Kanara District - Puttur Taluk (old Uppinangadi) - Report submitted.

Please see Board's Reference No.G.5518-27-2 dated March 1928.

Copy of the report of the Officer in charge No. D.Dis.No.130-D/C.r., of '28 dated 15th April 1928 together with copies of the enclosures are sent her for the Board's information.

Each of the six points raised by the Collector described as defects in survey has been discussed b Officer in charge with the Special Settlement Officer Revenue authorities and their approval obtained.

The Central Office Order No.R.O.C.243-R/F of '25 dated 6th January 1926 referred to by the Officer in c in the concluding para of his report required the clubbing of old assessed waste fields where it tends economy as no purpose would be served by keeping them separate fields and there will be much saving cost clubbing them together and surveying them as one fiel

For Ag. Director of Survey.

S.S.27-4-28.

28.IV 1928

30

Letter from M.R.Ry M.N. Ramaswami Ayyar Avargal,
Assistant Director No.V Survey Party
Cannanore,
To - the Director of Survey, Madras.
Dated - 15th April 1928.
No.-D.Dis.130-D/C.R., of '28.

Reference: Central Office R.O.C.No.684-S/S.A., of '27 dated 18-3-28.

The answer to the six points raised by the Collector are:-

Para 1.-The instruction regarding the splitting of waste blocks in South Kanara district are contained in B.P. No.664 dated 14-3-27 - Central Office D.Dis.No.986-S/F of '28 dated 23-3-27. The Board has explicitly stated that the B.P. No.40 dated 19-2-16 "need not be applied to South Kanara district where the country is very wild and the co of survey had to be carefully watched; and it accordingly directed that the survey of waste blocks should be restricted to cases covered by dharkast applications an then too only when the land is taken up for occupation". In the face of this clear order of the Board, the Collector seems to think that the survey has failed to carry out the rule about waste blocks on its own responsibility though he is aware that the cost would be prohibitive.

Para 2.-The subdivisions intended for assignment to the depressed class were in all cases not only imaginary without any marks on ground but were based on old measurements and sketches of the previous survey which were in some cases either wrong or did not agree to the state of ground It is obvious that such cases could not be carried out in the resurvey maps because the new measurements will not agree with the old measurements The special difficulty being emphasised by the fact that the waste fields had no interior measurements and when any stone or stones were missing or out of position it was not easy for the Revenue staff to identify its old position. This difficulty was discussed with the Tahsildar of Kasaragod and the Special Settlement

Officer Mr. A.R. MacEven and the Special Settlement Officer in His letter No.1653 Misc., dated 12-8-25 - copy enclosed stated "that it was not for the survey to worry over the parcelling out of fields into tiny plots that may not be occupied for years, nor had the Revenue department any interest in imaginary plots that bring in no assessment. The Special Settlement Officer suggested that as the resurvey fields are of a convenient size for the District Labour Officer to work out his plans within their boundaries, he did not see the necessity for further subdivisions which can easily be done under maintenance. The District Labour Officer who was consulted said in his C.No.2348 dated 11-12-25 that no difficulty was experienced by him and that he has issued necessary instructions to his subordinates.

Para 3.-The difficulties and dangers in effecting the patta ste subdivisions without any limits on ground was explained to the Collector in detail. The Collector issued orders that the pattadars should be asked to put up some marks to limit their holdings and the Collector approved in his L.Dis.No.10405 dated 4-12-25 the proposals that in the absence of any marks on the ground the holdings may be clubbed. This was published duly in the villages by the potails by beat of tom tom under the orders of the Tahsildars and the ryots who continued to be indifferent to the notices and the possible disabilities should not mind paying the extra charges if they do want further subdivision hereafter.

Para 4.-The survey of bane and kan lands was not required to be done please see Collector 's letter R.C.C.No.10196-25 dated 28th November 1925. The Collector said that it should ~~be~~ lie over till the question is decided by the Board - vide Central Office R.Dis. 322-R/F of '26 dated 23-6-26. Under these circumstances there was no need for the separate survey of bane lands and they were left along with the wastes.

Para 5.-The Collector also wrote to me about this. He wanted to know as to why a channel which passed through waste and another channel which passed through patta were not treated as porambokes. This was explained to him clearly, after my insection

of the two cases in field. The copies of the Collector's letter and my reply thereto - L-Dis.64-M/T-P of '25 dated 17th February 1928 as well as the Special Settlement Officer's letter on the subject with my reply to it - L-Dis. 199-M/C.R., of '28 dated 4-4-28 are enclosed.

Para 6.-Please see Central Office R.O.C.No.243-R/T of '25 dated 6-1-26, para 8(5) old assessed waste fields had to be clubbed. Banes were not to be separately surveyed. Hence all the old assessed waste fields were clubbed and while new khandams were formed, their boundaries were so fixed as to minimise the number of khandam stations and heavy line clearance.and it would have been absurd to follow a straight line merely for that purpose when there were no natural boundaries on the ground and when there was heavy line clearance to be made. The boundary mentioned by the Collector is one of such khadnam boundaries.

Copy of R.O.C.No.1653 Misc., of '25 dated 12-8-25 from the Special Settlement Officer, Trichinopoly, to the Officer in charge of Survey No.VI Party, Cannanore.

Reference: Resurvey - Colonies for depressed classes
Your R.O.C.No.839-T.P/25 of '25 dated 31-7-25.

With reference to our discussion of this matter with the Tahsildar today, I would suggest consulting the District Labour Officers, and pointing out to him your technical difficulties in following his parcelling out of lands in some cases Where the colonies have been marked out on the basis of old survey shapes but not yet occupied and you find that there is nothing to go by on the ground. and that your lines will not close if you follow the District Labour Officer's measurements, perhaps you might suggest to him that if he gets a copy of the resurvey fields he can lay out the villages as he wishes on that

basis and you will readily follow his new sketches if the Revenue department agrees. At the same time, I suggest to you that it is not for the survey to worry over the parcelling out of fields into tiny plots that may not be occupied for years; nor has the Revenue Department any interest in imaginary plots that bring in no assessment. If the District Labour Officer can show that one or two plots at least are being taken up, well and good. Otherwise, provided that as has been done, the fields are of a convenient size for the District Labour Officer to work out his plans within their boundaries, I do not see the necessity for further subdivisic which can easily be done under maintenance when the land is actually cleared and occupied.

II

cf letter Ref.C.N.925-L-28 dated 25th January 1928 from the Collector of South Kanara to the Officer in charge of Survey Party No.V, Cannanore.

Reference: Resurvey - Puttur taluk - Experimental Resurvey - Two villages.

With regard to the experimental survey carried out in the villages of Sullia and Jalsur I made some inspections recently. In Jalsur I noticed that in R.S.No.133 hill waste a thodu 40 links broad had not been separately demarcated. This thodu runs between wet lands and hill waste and if the hill waste was taken up on darkhast it would be quite necessary to subdivide the thodu.

A little to the south in R.S.No.135 there is another thodu running through a patta dry land. This too has not been separately demarcated although at that point on the road the thodu is spanned by 66 feet bridge. In the resurvey plan this broad thodu is shown by a single line as a detail only but after it has passed under the bridge it runs in a separate poramboke subdivision. The owner of the patta dry land represented to me that he had asked for a separate demarcation when the resurvey was going on, but his request had not been granted. I understood

that at the resurvey all the thodus over 20 links in width were going to be subdivided and I cannot understand why in these two cases, this has not been done. I should be glad if you would look into this matter and let me know the reason for this.

Copy of this office reply dated 17-2-28 to the above.

Your reference C.No.925-L-28 dated 25-1-28 regarding the subdivision of thodus passing through wastes and patta lands in R.S.No.133 and 135 of village No.131 Jalsur, Puttur taluk.

Please see rule 18 Chapter VI of the revised Survey 1000 dated 25th May 1925. The channels included in patta holding or large waste blocks are only to be marked as details and should not be subdivided except in special cases to be determine by the Revenue Officer. Again you will see from the letter of the Special Settlement Officer R.O.C.No.231 Misc 27 dated 4th June 1927 (copy enclosed) that he after consulting you has expressed his opinion that separate demarcation of the channels in waste and patta is superfluous. Hence you may be able to see that the two thodus question have been detailed in accordance with rules.

Copy of letter R.O.C.No.207/Misc./28-1 dated 20th March 1928 from Special Settlement Officer, No.IV Party, Cannanore.

Survey - Resurvey - South Kanara - Puttur taluk. Subdivisions of thodus passing through wastes and patta lands

Your letter No.L.Dis.64-M/T.P., dated 17-2-28 to the Collector of South Kanara, copy communicated to this office.

The two thodus referred to by the Collector of South Kanara were left undemarcated at the original survey Presumably because they were in the midst of waste lands.

From what the Collector says it appears that the land on one or both the sides of the thodus has since been assigned on patta. I think that, in such cases, it is desirable, in the course of the present resurvey, that opportunity should be taken to have the thodus separately demarcated, if they are important ones, so as to facilitate future assignments. Rule 18, Chapter VI of the revised Survey Manual referred to by you apparently refers to channels, etc., which have so far been considered to be not important enough to merit separate demarcation and so left merged with the adjoining patta holdings. But the present case is different. The thodus in question were not separately demarcated at the original survey not because they were then regarded unimportant but because they lay in the midst of big waste blocks. Now that lands on one or both sides of the thodus have been taken up for cultivation, it is desirable that the thodus, which, from what the Collector says, appear to be important, should be separately demarcated. Please let me know whether you agree with the above view.

Copy of letter L.Dis.No.199-M/C.R., of '28 dated 4-4-28 to the Special Settlement Officer, No.IV Party, Cannanore.

I have inspected the thodus in question. The first channel in question runs in the waste but on the other side of it there are wet lands not assigned subsequent to old survey, but which were wet lands even then. There has been no subsequent assignment and if an assignment is made from the waste lands, it is quite easy to separat off the channel as a subdivision from the portion to be assigned. As a matter of fact, the thodu runs entirely in waste now and such case you have said in your letter No.231 of 4-6-27 should be detailed and not subdivided and this is what has been done.

Channel 2 runs through wet lands, which have been held on patta prior to the original survey and in that survey it has been shown only as a detail. According to B.P.Misc.No.1000 dated 25-8-25 no new porambokes can be created except at the special request of the Revenue Department and no such request was made with regard to this. You may remember that cases in which subdivisions were made to keep up the

continuity of channels were subsequently cancelled by your staff as unauthorised in the district. The channel is not made into a separate number a little beyond the bridge as stated by the Collector. The next survey number is the river number and the channel ceases to exist, even as a detail as it forms part of the river, which is the village boundary. The fact that a pattadar wanted to divide off the channel from his patta is not an authority for the survey to take action on it, for the order of the Board is definite and gives no discretion to the Survey department. Under the circumstances I cannot see how the survey could have been done in any other way.

Copy of letter R.O.C.No.10196-25 dated 28-11-25 from the Collector of South Kanara to the Officer in charge, No. VI Survey Party, Cannanore.

Reference: Survey - Resurvey - Experimental - Uppinangadi taluk - Sullia village - Grievances of the ryots against the Survey Party - Petition dated 19th November 1925 from the residents of Kaikollai, Sullia village.

The petitioners state that the Survey Party is making them pay the cost of labour required for the resurvey operations and also removing the cairns showing the boundary of kans and banes for demarcating warg lands.

2. As regards the first allegation, the survey charges have to be collected from the ryots in the manner set forth at pages 3 and 4 of B.P.No.25 Press dated 15th May 1925. Please therefore let me know at your early convenience the procedure followed in Sullia village in this matter.

3. Regarding the removal of cairns, the question of surveying and demarcating banes has to lie over till the analogous question of surveying and demarcating Kumakies which is now pending with the Board, is settled, and the question of surveying and demarcating kans has been referred to the District Forest Officer, Mangalore - South for disposal. Hence, until both these questions are disposed of, I request

that the Channel may not be interfered with by the Survey Department.

Survey Office,
Madras,
28th April 1923.

For. Director of Survey.
28.IV

Survey- Resurvey (South Kanara)-
Puttur (old Uppinangadi)-taluk

p.1 cf
p.5 "
p.6 "
p.24 "
p 29 "

G 5518/27

Board's Ref.d/ 26-11-27.

G 759/28

G 898/28

G 1859/28.

Reference.- G. 5518-27-Bf & 2016/28

In accordance with the orders in G.O.No. 1330 Revenue, dated 28th August 1924, an experimental survey of the villages of Sullia and Jalasur in the Puttur (old Uppinangadi)taluk of the South Kanara dt. was carried out by the Survey Deptt. with a view to investigate the necessity ~~or otherwise~~ for a resurvey.

pp 1-3 cf

A copy of the report of the Dir. of Survey is enclosed. The report ~~shows~~ maintain that a regular resurvey is necessary in respect of the whole taluk except 31 villages of the old Kadaba and Kasaragod taluk which have recently been resurveyed and which now form part of the Puttur taluk. The Director estimates the cost of the resurvey at about Rs. 6,00,000 as detailed below:-

1.	Cost of survey to Govt.	4,32,000
2.	Share of cost payable by the ryots.	1,44,000
3.	Proportionate share of costs for the Central Survey office which shd. be debited to the survey.	43,200

~~The Director~~ He adds that the cost will be

less by about Rs.26,000 in case second class ~~stones~~ stones instead of first class ~~ones~~, are used on the village and khandams boundaries, except on village trijunctions and their pointers, as has been done in the hill villages in Malabar. P.26 of

The S.S.O. No. IV Party, examined the existing survey in five villages not touched by the experimental survey and has come to the conclusion that the framework of the existing survey is very unsatisfactory and that it presents practical difficulties for proper maintenance ~~He S.S.O.~~ has also expressed the opinion that collection of revenue is likely to suffer from the continuance of the existing survey. An extract from his report with the endorsement of the Collr. is enclosed for the perusal of Government. In para 7 of his report the S.S.O. has pointed out the peculiar conditions of this taluk, its situation, the large extent of waste land, the shortage of labour, ~~and~~ the absence of any land hunger and the unhealthiness of some of the villages. In spite of all these factors he recommended a resurvey. The Collector however is not in favour of a resurvey, though he ~~argues~~ agrees with the D.S. and the S.S.O. that ~~the~~ resurvey will make maintenance easier and more accurate. He has also reported that the ryots do not wa a resurvey.

2. At the instance of the Board, the D.L.R. has made an inspection of the taluk and investigated the necessity for ~~the~~ resurvey.. A copy of his note ~~with~~ which deals

with all the points is submd

The inaccuracy of the existing survey and its general unsuitability for maintenance are admitted. It is stated however that these have not caused any serious difficulties in administration. Stone maintenance can be carried on without much difficulty, there are neither serious boundary disputes nor any serious encroachments on Government land and it is said that there is very little litigation. The Revenue Officer's decision in connection with alleged encroachments is acquiesced in by the ryots and they do not go to court. It is admitted that the method of measuring sub-divisions cannot but be inaccurate but it is stated that the inaccuracy does not seriously matter ~~In view of the peculiar conditions of the taluk~~ The cost of the survey is also more than ~~what~~ the difficulties of revenue administration justify. The Board agrees with the Collr. and the D.L.R. and considers that in view of the peculiar conditions of the Puttur taluk a resurvey is not ~~quite~~ necessary especially as the cost will be disproportionate to the advantage can The question of resurvey ~~will probably have to~~ be taken up again for consideration if and when population begins to press upon the cultivable area, when only this taluk will become an average taluk. If Government accept this view it will be enough if the Survey Deptt. do the supplemental ~~and~~ sub-division and other work that may be necessary to bring the

ecords up to date for the purpose of th

esettlement.

T. M.

To

The Asst Secretary to Govt

Rev Deptt

Sub Survey - Renewal - (S. Kanara)
Puttur taluk -

Reference ~~your~~ G. O Mis 1853 Rev dy 11. 8. 24

Please let me know if 'G. O Mis 1339 Rev dy 25. 8. 24' read in the above G. O ~~has been wrongly~~ is a clerical error for 'G O. No 1330 Mis Rev dy 28-8-24'.

Su 4/8/28. CO 14828 — 4/8/28

Issued 14/8/28.

114

C.F. 304—2,113 Bks —17-9-27.

OFFICE OF THE _____

Dated 17/8/28 192

3 Hours 40 Minutes.

TELEPHONIC MESSAGE.

From

The Under Secy to Govt. Rev Dept.

To

The Asst. Secy Board & Rtsell

Ref. Your T. m. D/ 14/8/28 re Survey-re. Survey-(S. Kanara). Pattin 2K-Ref. G.O. Mis 1853 Rev D/ 11/8/28.

Reply

The G.O. to be read in G.O. No. 1853 Rev. D/ 11/8/1928 is "G.O. No. 1330 Mis D/ 28/8/1924."

ND
17/8/28.

Subject.—

FOR MEMBER. A.S.(Ag.) Survey – Resurvey – (S. Kanara Dt.) – Puttur taluk – (Old Uppanangadi) – Considered unnecessary. G.O. Communicated.

READ AGAIN B. P. No. _____ dated _____ 192

" " " _____ , " – _____ 192

READ ~~ALSO~~ :—

G Register No. 3971/28, From the Govt. RD — A, No. _____, dated _____ 192

" _____ " _____, " _____ " _____ 192

" " _____ " _____, " _____ " _____ 192

RESOLUTION. Misc No. 2755, dated 20-8- 192

Communicated to the Director of Survey, the S.S.O Dte IV Party and the Collector of South Kanara.

2/. The Director of Survey is requested to report in Consultation with the S.S.O. the nature of the Resurvey work to be done to bring the records up to date with the ~~Course of resettlement~~ and the staff that will be needed to do it.

To

The D.S. _____
The S.S.O Dte IV Party
The Coll. of S. Kanara

each with a copy of BB's Memo G 5518/27-4 26.6.28

20/8/28 AG 20.8.28

AGG 24/8/28 ✓

Survey – Resurvey – South Kanara Dt – Puttur (old uppinangadi) taluk –

Q-5578, 759 and 898/28.

From the D.S, the S.S.O IV Party and the Collr of South Kanara

Papers sent us in the file –

S.[illegible] dis of 25-2-28 (H)
1608 dis of 10-7-24 (E)
B.P 997 dis of 4-9-24 (G)
366 dis of 16-2-28 (K)
BP 1357 dis of 20-5-27 (F)

To A.S (Retd)

The papers in the current file relate to the question of resurvey of the taluk of Puttur (old uppinangadi) of the South Kanara Dt

2/ With a view to investigate the necessity (or otherwise) for a resurvey of the Puttur (old uppinangadi) taluk an experimental survey ~~has been~~ was conducted in two villages under the authority of the notification published with reference to BP 412 dis of 25-2-26. The results of the experiment are contained in the Director's report on pp 1 & 2 C.F. The remarks of the S.S.O are at pp 6 to 14 C.F and those of the Collr are at pp 15 to 24 C.F

The Director's report shows that resurvey is necessary in the case of the whole taluk

in the 31 villages of Hasargod which have recently been resurveyed and which form part of the present Patlur taluk.

The two villages in which the test-survey was conducted are B class villages and the S.S.O has selected for purposes of his investigation three A class villages and two B class villages. For the definition of A class and B class villages please see the J.M. reply of the Asst. Dir^r of Survey on p 16 of (1).

The S.S.O states that the existing frame work is of no assistance to the Rev. officers. He speaks of the great length of the Q. lines and says that they cannot be easily relaid. Paras 5 & 6 of the S.S.O's report show that a resurvey is necessary and that the need is even greater in the B. class villages than in the A. class villages. In para 7 of his report the S.S.O points out that the taluk is purely an inland tract, that there is not sufficient demand for land, that there is a great proportion of waste land in the district and that the shortage of labo

is well-known Yet he considers that the collection of revenue is likely to suffer from the existence of a survey of the sort that is now found in the taluk.

In paras 9 to 12 of his report Mr Mac Ewen says that the Kan lands in the South Kanara Dt may also be resurveyed. This question need not now be reconsidered in view of the decision recently arrived at by the Board in BP No 56 dated 16-2-28 that a resurvey of the Kan lands is unnecessary

The collector of South Kanara while agreeing that a resurvey will make very considerable sets forth at length the facts that stand in the way of convincing the ryots of the usefulness of having a resurvey

Please see Pp 15 to 16 C-5

The coll^r made a similar report in the case of Udipi & Coondapur taluks and the Board, in its report to Govt, observed that the fact that the ryots were unwilling to have a resurvey, was not a convincing argument in favour of continuing an inaccurate survey.

Please see P 22 of (V)

the same observation may be made
in the present case also
Information as to the cost of resurvey
has been called from the D.S. Please
see the J.M on pp 25 C.F. Thes
information as soon as it is received
will be embodied in
the draft
Please see section III of the collector's
report on pp 20 & 21 C.F as regards
the defects noticed by him in test survey
carried out in the two villages selected
for the experiment and also please see
the collector's further report (GW pp 24 C.F)
certain defects brought to his notice
in the resurvey carried out in the
Kasaragod taluk. Extracts of these
reports may be forwarded to the
D.S for remarks as a separate
reference. The collector neither strongly recommend
a resurvey of the taluk nor does he state
that the existing survey is adequate for
[C. Venkatasubbiah
CO 5-3-85
purposes of administration. He does
not seem to be satisfied with the
resurvey carried out in the two villages
selected for the experimental resurvey
& with the resurvey recently carried out in
the Kasaragod taluk. It appears that the re
of the D.S will be necessary before sending up for

The C.M.'s endorsement on Pp. 15 to 22 of. will be read with interest. It is obvious that he is not in favour of a resurvey. The sum of substance of his argument is that somehow we have been carrying on all these years with the existing system of survey and as the new records are not going to make everything simple and perfect, why ask a resurvey which the ryots do not want and which the Govt. can somehow manage to do without? The argument that there are ridges on the ground for the occupied fields, that so long as some shape of a field is available it does not very much matter whether it is inside block A or goes into block B also, that it is sufficient if an approximately correct plan of a whole is produced and that it is a matter of very little consequence if all the fields in a village are found to lie within the scientifically ascertained limits of the village, are not consistent with the ordinarily accepted ~~ethi~~ ideas of a reasonably accurate survey. The standard of accuracy may vary but if the original as well as the supplemental survey are not susceptible of the checks usually associated with an accurate survey, we shall be obliged to accept whatever shape the Shanbogue or R.I. sends us in the course of maintenance

The systems of survey adopted in this dt. were the Condemned block map & Plane table system which were adopted at a time when accuracy was sacrificed for cheapness

The psychology of the ryot is easy to understand Resurvey is always an evil which must be avoided if possible but resurveys are also the evil consequence of a breakdown of maintenance Resurveys harass & unsettle the ryot. But if we continue a resurvey which is fundamentally inaccurate & cannot be maintained, we shall be obliged at some time or other to undertake a resurvey. The sooner perhaps this is done the better. We cannot pretend to carry on maintenance when the survey record itself is a bankrupt title. The conditions of this taluk, I cannot seem to be peculiar. There is not much demand for land and there is scarcity of labour. The cost of a resurvey would perhaps be more than what the difficulties of Rev. administration justify. It has to be considered Whether any method can be devised which will lessen the cost of the survey and at the same time produce a more satisfactory record for maintenance.

The remarks of the D.L.R. may be cal

An extract from sec III of the coll endorsement detailing the defects the resurvey may also be sent to the C

say as the ~~most~~ most important aspect of the question is maintenance. I know of no more difficult revenue problem than to answer the question whether a resurvey is necessary. It may be that the resurvey on ground is difficult to maintain but then maintenance - pace the D.L.R - is not an end in itself. It is not sound business to resurvey an area merely to provide a corpus on which our maintenance staff can operate successfully. I take it that a cadastral resurvey is required (1) to provide information of the area of each holding for the purposes of assessing it to revenue (2) to localise the various holdings of various descriptions so that they may be in the event of dispute distinguished the one from the other, ~~from~~ private from portion, ~~from~~ favourable assessed from assessed, wet from dry etc. The rights apparently are content with the present survey as a means of distinguishing X's land from Y's, this not from their duty, ~~to~~ fixing the area on which they have to pay assessment. The question is whether the Land Port. officials are content with the survey (1) as affording the requisite basis for the collection of revenue (2) for protecting Port. land from encroachment (3) as an authority for the settlement of boundary disputes. On these points the experience of the past years is the best guide.

The D.S. may be consulted on the C's

criticism of the experimental trenching but I believe they will be found to have been carried out acc. to rule. It is impossible to answer a holding that is not defined by a perceptible boundary & my experience of Sett. is that parties objecting to trenching when asked for the subdivision of joint holdings are advised to point out boundaries & in that case the subdivision is made by the Survey Party & does not involve any special subdivn. fee

Yrs Consult D.L.R.
Ag: I assess Research
present.

To A-S (Sett)

A draft reply re to D.S is submitted for approval

Cos 10/3/28

~~To A-S (Sett)~~ To A.S(Ga)

The draft reference to S. O. No 27 C-F has been issued. For order whether the file may now be forwarded to D.L.R.N.O as ordered above

13/3/28. 13/3/28

N.G.N.O
Papers in the file
P.T.O

C.F — 27 pages.
K.F — 9 pages
Sketches — 2 books
BP ——— 566 Mis of 16-2-28
BP ——— 1357 Mis of 20-5-27
BP ——— 2073 Mis of 4-9-24.
~~CO BP ——— 1605 Mis of 10-7-24~~ an
BP 412 Mis of 25-2-26 Rec
S.C 1 & 2 213 of 8-3-05.
S.C BP 261 of 21-9-04.
S.C BP 53 of 14-2-03.

CO
13/3/28

I want to get my remarks after some personal enquiries which will enable me to appreciate the position much better than I can do now. I mean to go to Kanara next month. I shall then be able to give an opinion as to

PBS
17/3/28

S

Submitted for perusal

2/3/28

DEW
21/3

As might be expected I started with a bias in favour of re-survey, but a the conclusion of my inspections my bias was rather the other way.

I agree with the general criticisms of the Settlement Officer about the frame-work of the survey. The G lines are usually of very great length, sometimes running to 30 chains and more, and often they begin or end on unfixed points. Even if they had been run between maintainable points their great length coupled with the nature of the country would entail a lot of work in relaying the lines. As it is they so often run between unmaintained points that it is nearly always impracticable to think of relaying them on ground. In practice no attempt is ever made to relay these along G lines. But to admit all this is not to say that the maintenance staff is put to insurmountable difficulties in the matter of renewal of missing stones. As it is their task is much lighter than one would suppose owing to certain circumstances which will be explained below.

From the Director of Survey's report one would think that a very large percentage of stones - about 30 per cent require repairs or renewals. I have no hesitation in saying that this is far from the truth. I have made inspections in seven villages. In one I discovered 13 stones as requiring action and in another 5. In the remaining villages a whole morning's work hardly disclose more than 1 or 2 stones as requiring action. The demarcation return for the taluk for the last year (a copy of which is put up separately) shows a very negligible number of stones as requiring action. I am certain this is not the actual truth as the return is only prepared from Shanbhogues' figures. But I am convinced that it is much nearer the truth than the figures reported by the Survey Department. I have no doubt whatever that the great majority of stones in paddy

acts except possibly on the channel sides are quite in-
ct. It may be that the stones in the interior of the
ll numbers are missing or require repairs; but these are
t the stones that really matter, so far as maintenance
concerned. They simply mark the arbitrary limits of
ll numbers and as assignments are made, new fields are
ing carved out of them. Probably, in the long run wh
e gets close to the interior boundary one may find the
ones intact. Only they may be covered with jungle
owth. The soil is so gravelly that there is no reaso
atever why these stones should at all disappear. The
rector of Survey reports that about 600 stones in Sulli
d 300 stones in Jalsur required repairs. Very probab
l the small-sized stones which are not uncommon in thes
rts and also stones in hill numbers which the surveyors
uld not readily find on account of jungle growth may ha
en put down as requiring repairs. So far as occupied
elds are concerned I have no doubt whatever that the
erwhelming majority of the stones are intact. Ryots
ver tamper with the stones; on the contrary, such is
eir respect for them that at the bidding of the Patel
ey whitewash the stones and put up even flags when an
ficer goes round for inspection. They accompany hir
d take the trouble to show the stones. Shifting the
ones in order to conceal encroachments is practically
known in these parts. The fact that the great majority
stones, at any rate, on the occupied fields is intact
nders stone renewal a much easier task than what it would
herwise have been. For instance, if a stone is missing
d if the stones on either side are intact - which is
at happens generally - the distance between the two
ones which are intact is measured and verified with
ference to the recorded chain and offset distances.
e distances between the missing stone and the two stones
ich are intact are also available. Applying the N.O.S.
roblem the R.I. readily replaces the missing stone. (I should
see that in this dt. all stones on field boundaries & not
merely big junction stones & ends of Sy. lines are being maintained -
& this is a very great advantage in replacing missing stone.)

In most cases the 'F' measurements of survey fields (but not of sub divisions) are remarkably accurate. Even if two or three consecutive stones are missing replacement work is not particularly difficult if only chain and offset distances are available for these ~~points~~ stones and also for the stones which are intact with reference to a common G line. Also bhustithi which does not appear to have changed much is a guiding factor. But chain and offset distances are usually available in the block sheets only for paddy fields. The hill numbers have nothing but exterior measurements. If stones on the hill numbers not on the side of cultivated fields but away from them happen to be missing, that is to say, when no recorded chain and offset distances are available for the missing stones the only possible method of replacing them is the scale and bit method. This, of course, gives very satisfactory results. But as the stones usually mark the boundary between one government field and another government field the exact location of stones is not a matter of any great importance The ryots cooperate in stone maintenance to a degree which is almost undreamt of in other districts. My conclusion is that generally so far as stone maintenance is concerned no great difficulty is being experienced by the ordinary maintenance staff. This is almost exclusively due to the accidental fact that most of the stones are intact and that ryots do not tamper with them.

Ryots seem to be perfectly content with the existing survey and as far as I can ascertain from the local officers there do not appear to have been any serious disputes among them regarding boundaries.

As for encroachments on government lands I find there is very little danger on that score The waste lands are tremendous in extent, and one can have them for the mere asking. There are even occupied wet

elds which have been left fallow. There is much
laria especially in the interior villages. The tract
only thinly populated. Consequently, labour is scarce.
ere is, therefore, hardly any need for ryots to make
rreptitious inroads on our lands except possibly on the
inge of paddy tracts but even here it seems to me that
e scope for encroachment is very limited. Generally,
e kumki land lies on the slope of a hill and no appre-
able extent of it can be rendered fit for wet cultivation
cept at tremendous cost. Only here and there small
tents are either built upon or converted into gardens.
en any large encroachments are made on the kumki land
buildings or otherwise they are usually detected and
metimes the parties themselves apply for the land on
rkhast.

In this connection, I must refer to channels which in
st cases appear to have been merged in paddy fields or
rveyed as sub divisions, The survey of these channel
sub divisions is said to be extremely inaccurate and nc
ones are being maintained on the sub divisions. These
annels are primarily for the benefit of the ryots and
nerally no serious encroachments are made on them.
e only encroachment, if any, will be by planting cocoa-
ts. This has already been done in very many cases
d even if the channels are now to be resurveyed probably
e cocoanuts will have to be excluded from the channel
b division. If this is done there will be nothing
ft for encroachment It seems to me, therefore
ere is no special reason why the channels should now
surveyed They may be left as they are and the ryots
lowed to enjoy up to the edge of the channel as they
ve now been doing for so many years past. In fact
ere is a district circular that encroachments up to
cents should be ignored.
ubt it is very difficult to detect encroachments on

channel porambokes. But I understand when serious encroachments are made - which is not generally the case the ryots affected thereby put in petitions and the extent of the encroachments is generally determined with reference to the bhustithi and oral evidence The encroacher usually accepts the revenue officer's decision. He does not go to the court as in some other districts. If he does go to the court it is perhaps doubtful if we can succeed in establishing case for encroachment. In this district, litigation is not a pastime and perhaps it will never be for many years to come..

As already observed by me, chain and offset distances are available in the block sheets only for occupied survey fields but not for sub divisions whether poramboke or patta except in rare cases. In relaying the boundaries of sub divisions one has, therefore, to be entirely guided by bhustithi. So long as this generally agrees with the recorded 'F' measurements, the sub division as plotted in the F.M.B. is taken as a sufficiently correct representation of the sub division on ground. But when the F measurements do not tally with the measurements on the ground, then a resurvey is made of as much of the field as is necessary. In relaying the F measurements on ground no account is practically taken of angles. The only thing that is done is to see that the lengths of F lines generally agree with the bunds on ground. This is perhaps the weakest point in the existing records. This method of fixing the sub division points is, no doubt, very inaccurate, but generally it makes little difference so far as areas are concerned and probably this is all that matters. Whether the sketch is a very accurate representation of the state of things on ground does not seem to be of great importance in the peculiar conditions of the tract.

The survey people have reported that the boundaries

a large number of holdings have changed. Changes in
e boundaries of holdings would appear to be due to one o
re of the following causes: (1) A little extension or a
all outward thrust, as the Collector would call it, into
vernment waste land (sometimes small bits occasionally
ltivated with ragi appear to have been wrongly included
holdings in the villages under experimental survey).
) Where wet and dry sub divisions adjoin changes occur
account of portions of dry fields being brought under
ltivation. (3) Improper application of the Sarasari
le which appears to be the case particularly with refe-
nce to sub divisions, and (4) Errors in plotting. The
rmer two causes are continuously at work and any survey
de now cannot be considered as final. Probably, on
is account the Collector says that the survey of one
llage will become obsolete as soon as another village is
ken up. This is, of course, too much. But I am
rtain that even if the whole tract is resurveyed a test
rvey some 30 years later would possibly show many change
the boundaries of holdings, at any rate, of the wet
ldings on account of the foregoing causes. But the
anges would not be very substantial as the scope for such
anges seems generally to be limited. I therefore think
at we need not be frightened by some slight changes of
undaries of holdings. The remaining causes are rather
culiar to the system of survey adopted last time and any
survey can only remedy the defects arising therefrom.

The question is whether on this score a resurvey is
essary. I think we can carry on with the old survey
vided we do not aim at anything like the standard of
uracy which we seek to maintain in other districts.
re is no absolute standard of accuracy in maintenance.
standard has to be determined only by the necessities
the case. We seek to maintain a higher standard in
ier districts because there is fight for every inch of

land and also because there is the vivid fear of the government lands being encroached upon. This danger does not exist in this taluk. It is true that the sketches which karnams and R.Is will send will not be as accurate as in the plain districts But that does not really matter. A larger margin of error than elsewhere is obviously essential. Considering the large extent of waste lands available we need not be frightened by permitting a large margin of error. When serious errors are discovered, as for instance in the case of sub division work in patta lands, a resurvey of as much portic as is absolutely necessary will have to be undertaken, as is being generally done. A certain amount of manipulation whether we euphemistically call it 'adjustment' or more bluntly 'fudging' will be done by karnams and R.Is But that cannot be helped. Even in other districts it is done, though to a lesser degree. As for hill numbers new fields will be carved out as heretofore on the diagona and offset system. These fields usually possess independent plottable data. It is possible that when we come to the last bit in the hill number we may not be able to fit in this bit with the other new numbers. But this too does not seem to me a very formidable objection. The hill sketch is only a key sketch and so long as it serves the purpose fairly well we may be satisfied. Eve if we are going to have a resurvey the hill numbers will not be split up. The future work of the maintenance staff - and the bulk of their work consists in carving out new fields - will not therefore be made much lighter. The only advantage will be that in the long run the new fields will fit better into the traverse plotted ~~field~~ hill sketch. It is possible that in many hills large blocks will remain unassigned for decades together.

Summing up, my conclusions are generally the same as those of the Collector. From the point of view of pur

maintenance a resurvey will certainly be very useful shall not say indispensable unless we aim at the standard of accuracy which we have elsewhere. With the existing survey we can carry on maintenance with nature helping us on the one hand and with ryots cooperating to the fullest possible extent on the other. But it will only be maintenance of a sort which, I think, is not unsuited to the peculiar conditions of the tract.

There are certainly undoubted advantages to be had through resurvey. But the cost of resurvey being nearl 6 lakhs is rather staggering and I think we will be purchasing the advantages of a resurvey rather too dearly, especially as the future work of the maintenance staff in the matter of assignment will not be made any the lighter. The total land revenue demand of the taluk is only about 4 lakhs. The proportion of occupied area to unoccupie area excluding forests and other porambokes is about 1:4. In a tract like that 6 lakhs seems to me to be a terrible price for a resurvey. In my opinion, the advantages accruing from a resurvey are not worth the tremendous expenditure involved.

I have considered the question whether it is possible to devise any method of survey which will not cost anything like 6 lakhs and which will give us a more satisfactory set of records. I confess I am unable to suggest any solution. Our past experience is a sufficient warning in this respec Wherever accuracy was sacrificed for cheapness we had to do the work over again. Probably, even here there would have been the same necessity to re-do the work but for certain peculiar circumstances. There is really no half-way house between continuing the present survey and having a resurvey. The foundation being unsound from a scientific point of view, mere repairs to the superstructure will not produce any good results. It is hardly worthwhile to attempt any patch work.

I have consulted the local Tahsildar and the Divi ional Officer in the matter. Both are land records hev and the I.T. say that although a resurvey would g hem a more accurate set of records and the work of th aintenance staff in patta fields especially in regar easurement of sub divisions will be rendered decided ighter than at present, they do not think it is abso utely essential and that they can carry on with the xisting records. There is also great opposition in he district to any resurvey.

The above conclusions may seem somewhat strange, oming as they do from one who is supposed to worship he altar of the goddess of perfection in maintenance ut I cannot altogether shut my eyes to general consi ations. Maintenance is not an end in itself. It ub-serves the interests of general administration, a t is these interests alone which can determine the s ard of accuracy to be aimed at in maintenance. Th eculiar conditions of the tract already described wo seem to justify a much lower standard of accuracy her than elsewhere. If a large number of stones had be missing or requiring repairs and if there was the viv fear of government lands being encroached upon with a the evil consequences of costly litigation or if ther was any serious risk of loss of revenue, I should cer tainly have no hesitation in recommending a resurvey. As it is, these factors do not operate here, and howe much a resurvey may seem desirable it does not seem worth the cost.

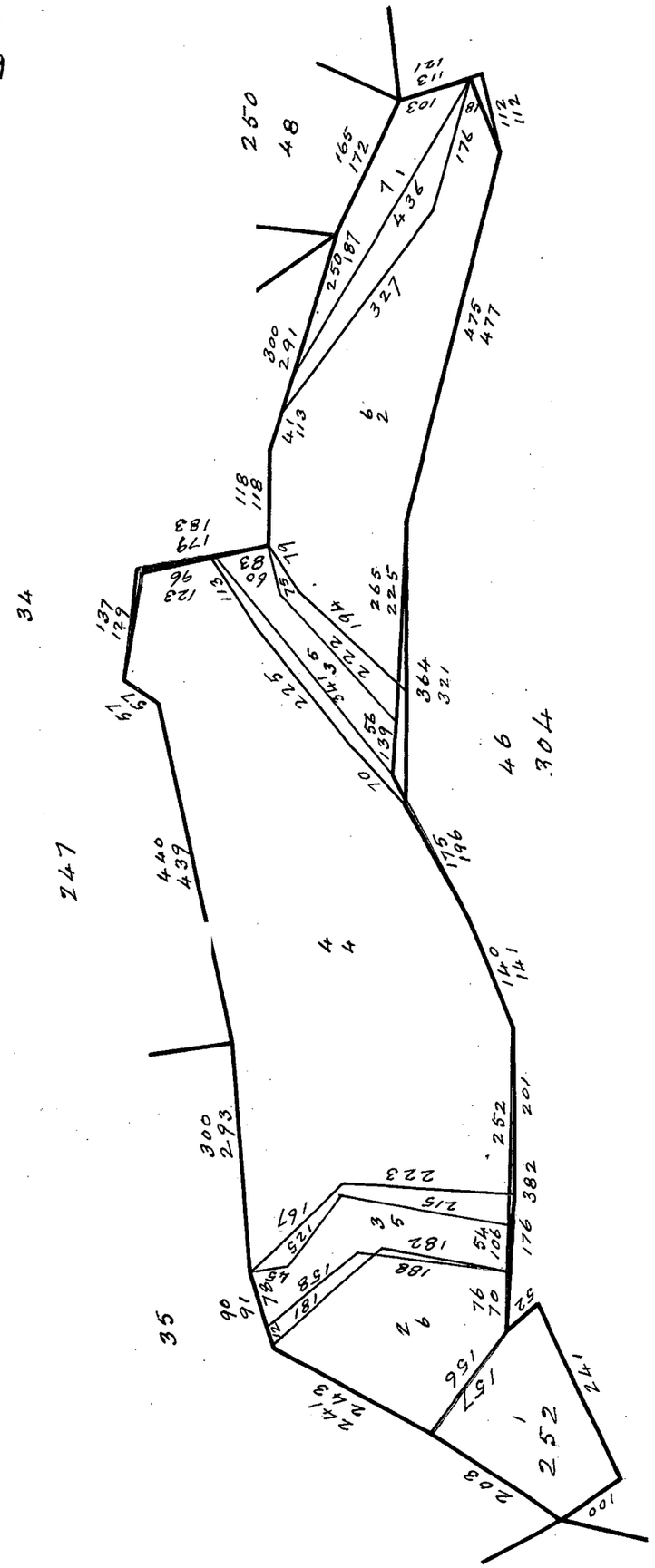
intention. Stone maintenance can be carried
out difficulty, there are no serious boundary
. there are no serious encroachments on Govt.
d the ryots cheerfully accept the Rev. officers'
in connection with alleged encroachments of
to Govt. the method of measuring detailed
but be inaccurate but the inaccuracy does
ttr. In view of the peculiar condition of the
the Cost of the Survey is more than that the
ties of Rev. administration justify. Mr Bd.
agree with the Ch. & the D.L.R. & say that
ney is not quite necessary as the Cost will be
disparate to the advantages. If resurvey is
), the Survey Dept. will have to do the supplemen
work in connection with the resettlement and it was
ot, instead of trying to expose the inaccuracy
isting Survey area again, they will try to
t fit in the new boundaries. in the existing

Statement showing the inspection & Survey marks & their renewals & repairs in the Puttur Taluk (old Tiptoor and Kadaba Taluk) for the

1927 – 1928.

Total No. of survey marks in the Taluk	Total No. of survey marks to be inspected in the year	No. inspected by the Karnams	No. checked by the Revenue Inspector	No. checked by the Tahsildar and Deputy Tahsildar	Balance of survey marks missing or out of repairs at the beginning of the year		Discoveries in the year		Out turn: Repaired or renewed by the staff		Repaired or Renewed by the ryots		Total		Balance at end of the year	
					Missing	Out of repairs	Renewals	Repairs	Renewals	Repairs	Renewals	Repairs	Renewals	Repairs	Missing	Out of repairs
5		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
26833	23806	15549	43728	4192	263	141	210	1038	176	1564	108	152	284	1716	182	43

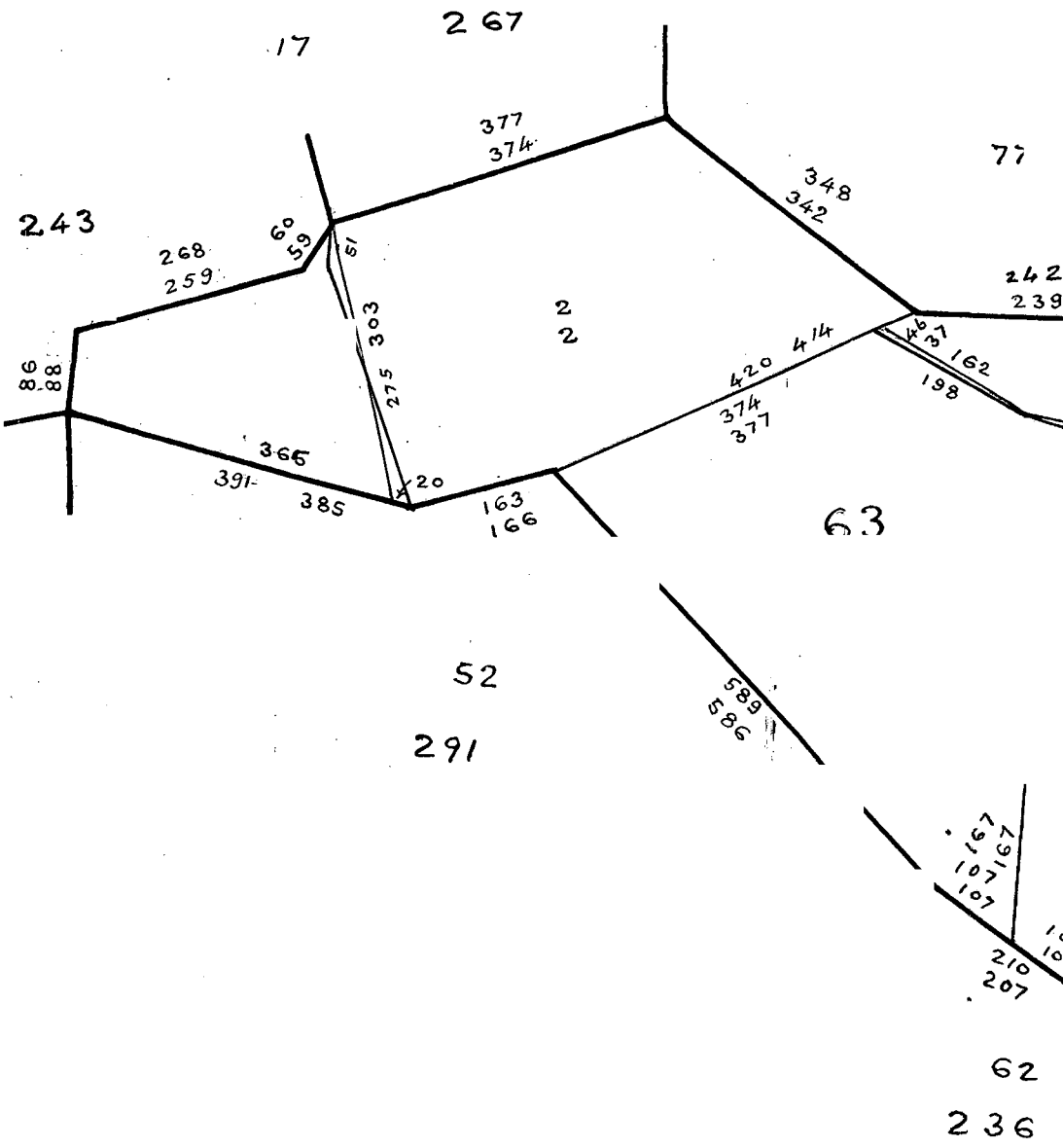
District South Canara
Taluk Puttur
No. 131 Talsur
Scale 40 inches = 1 mile
Re Survey No. 47
Bid Survey No 249



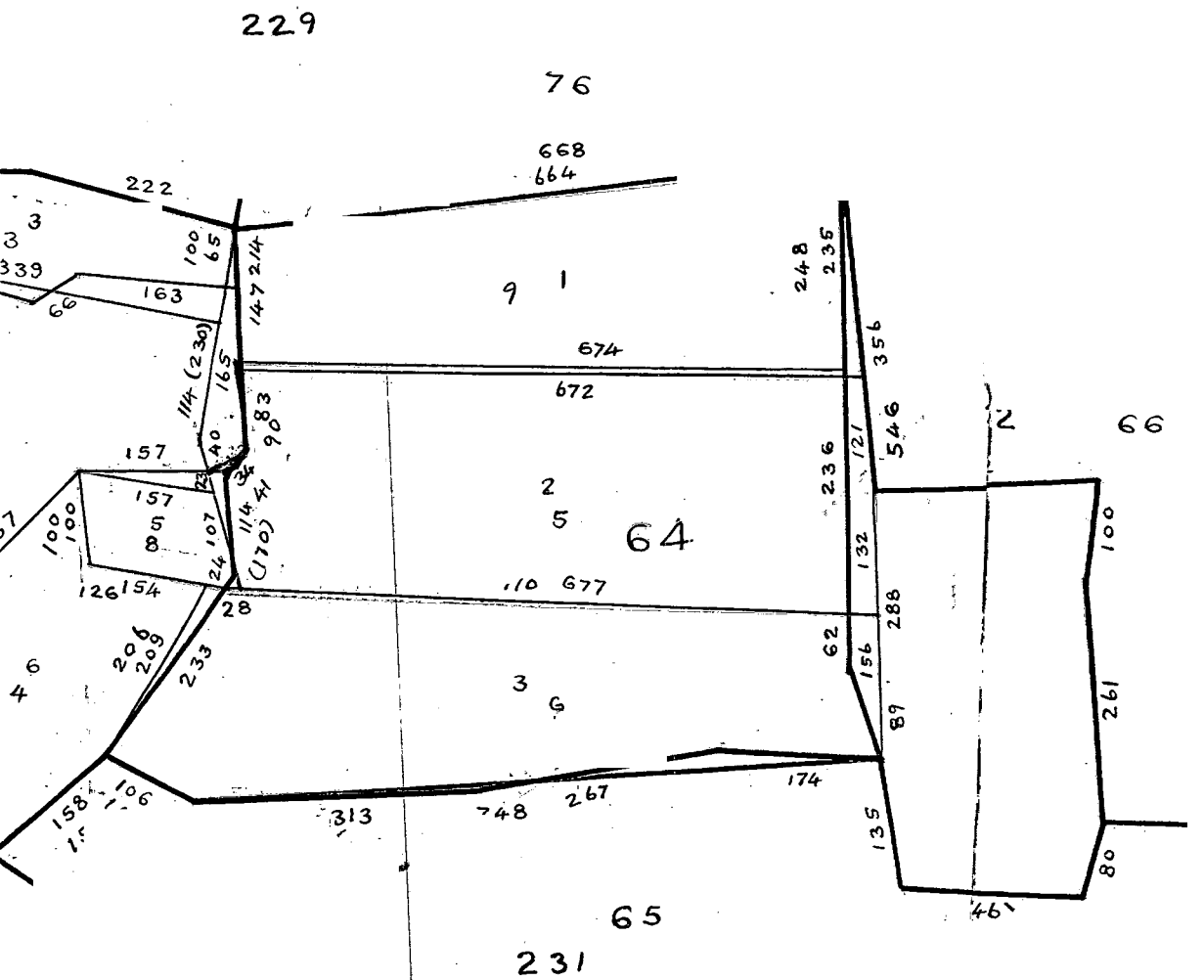
Reference:—
241 Red ink denotes Old Surve
243 Black ink denotes Expl. Re

Prepared by
Compared by

District South Canara
Taluk. Puttur
No. 131 Talsur
Scale 40 Inches = 1 mile
Re Survey No. 63+64
Old Survey No. 230



Prepared by [illegible] 17 11 27
Compared by [illegible] 18 11 27

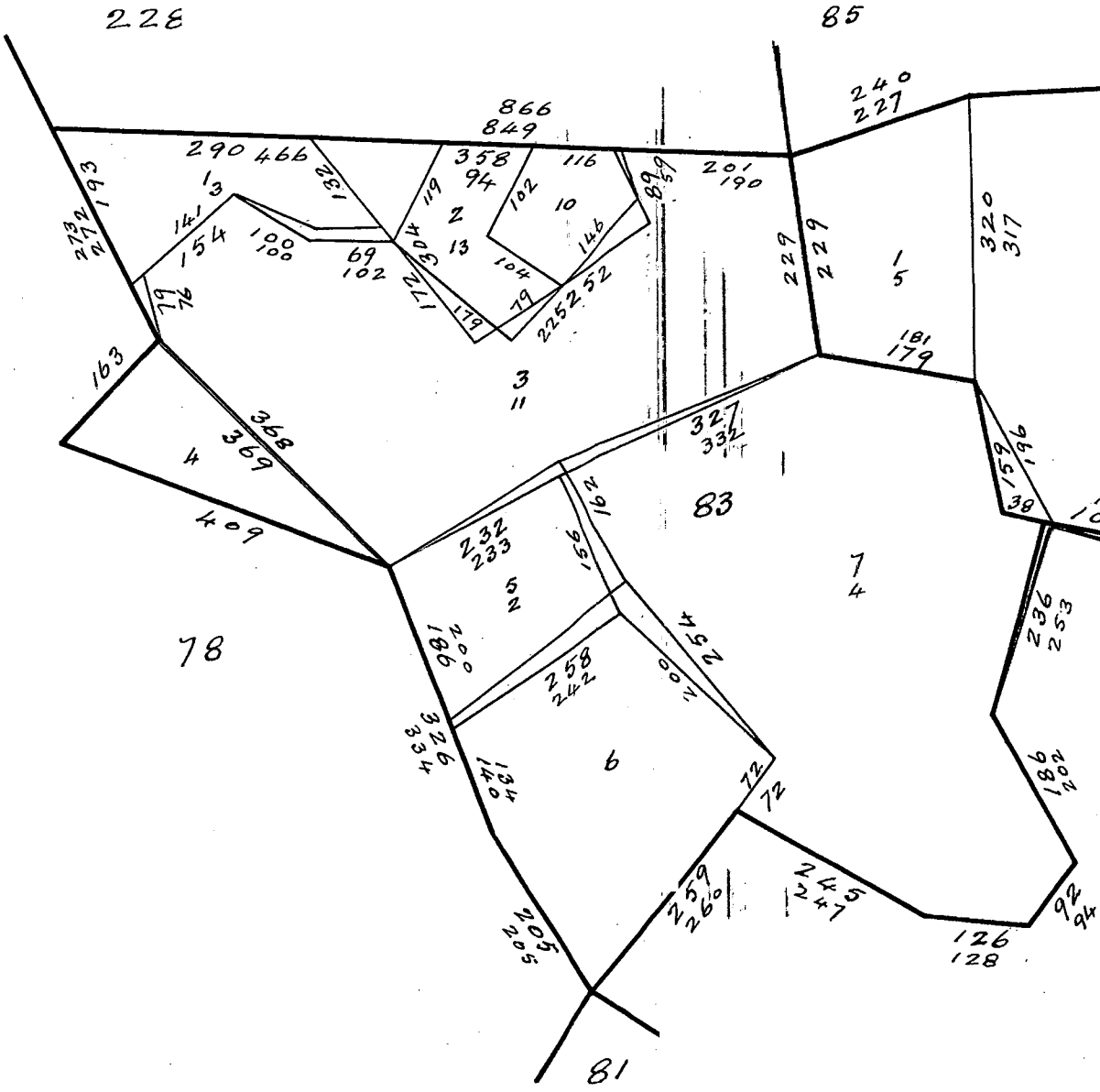


Reference:-

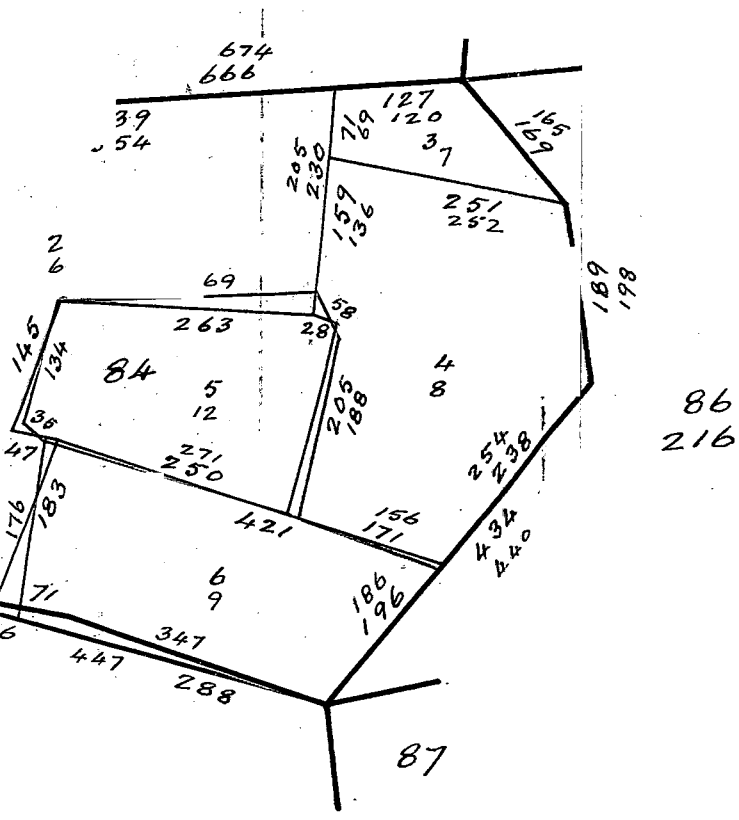
207 Red ink denotes G.I. Survey

210 Black ink denotes 4th Re Survey

District South Canara
Taluk. Puttur
No. 131. Talsur
Scale 40 Inches = 1 mile
Re Survey Nos 83+84
Old Survey No 217



Prepared by 16-11-27
Compared by 24-11-27 21/11/27

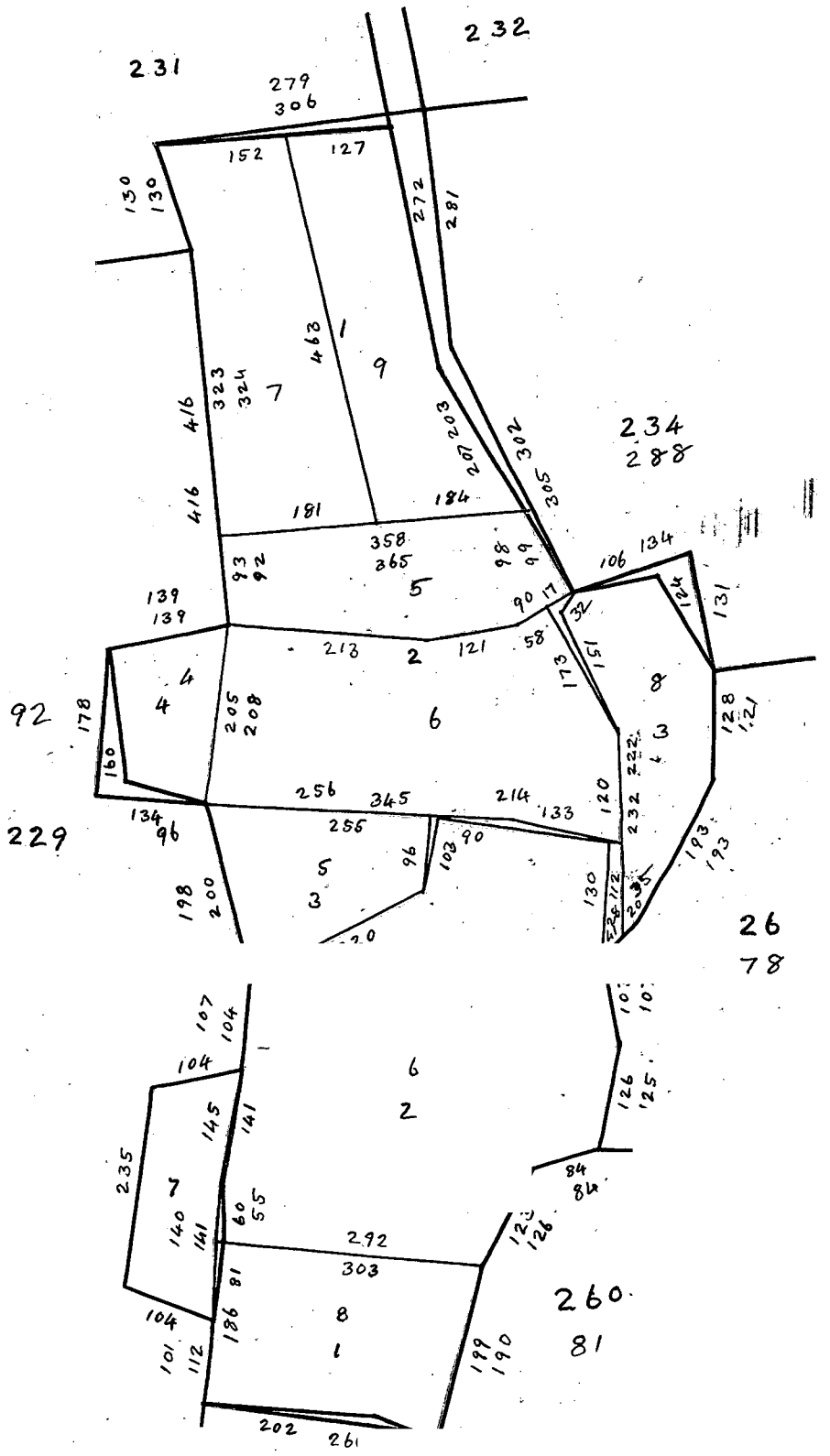


Reference:-

247 Red ink denotes Old Survey

245 Black ink denotes Exp. & Re Survey

District South Canara
Taluk Puttur
No 131 Talsur
Scale 40 Inches = 1 mile
Re Survey No 235
Old Survey No 77



References:—

190 Red ink denotes Old Survey

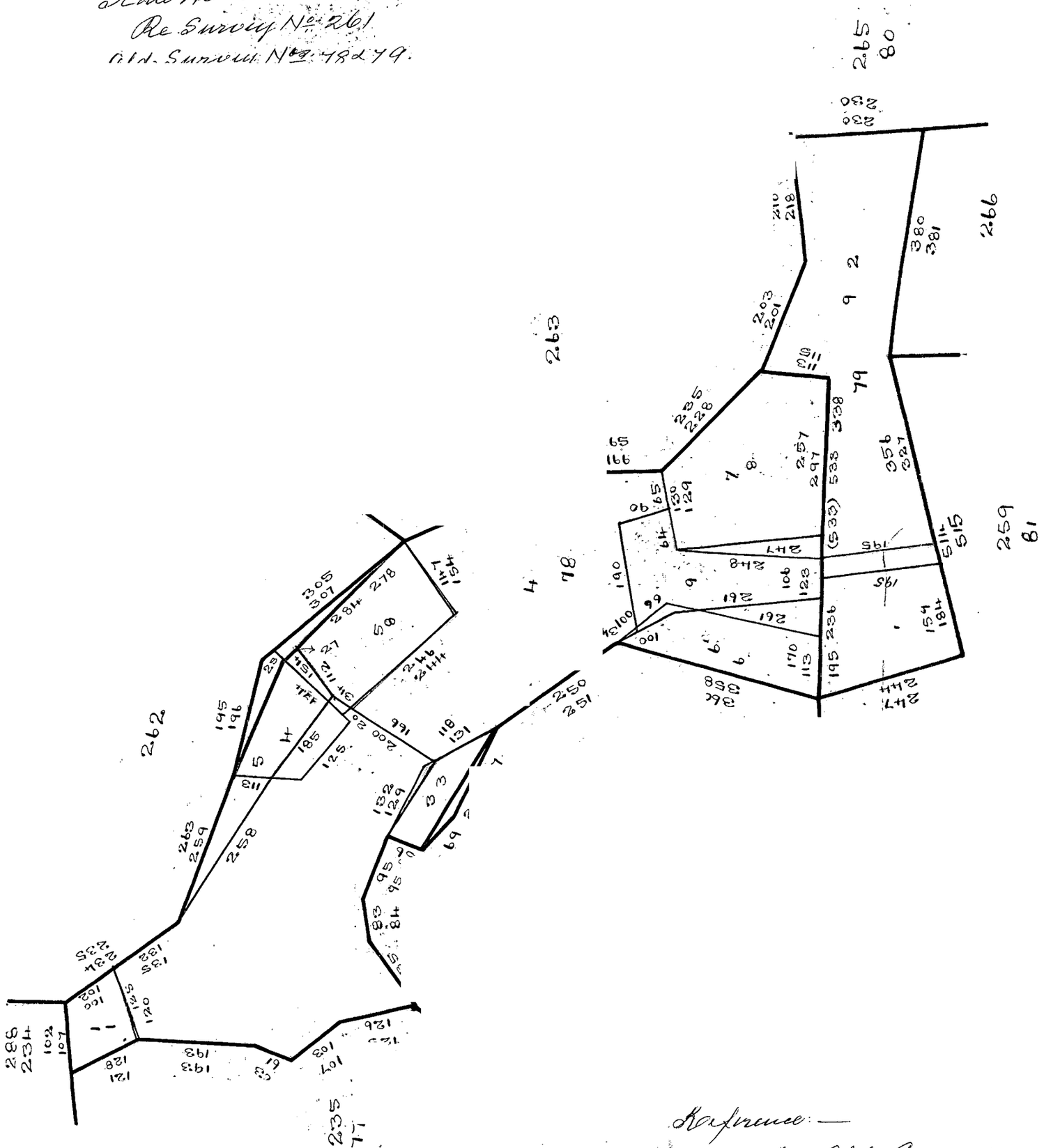
199 Black ink denotes Exptl Re Survey

Prepared by AK 16/11/27

Compared by Hm 18.11.27

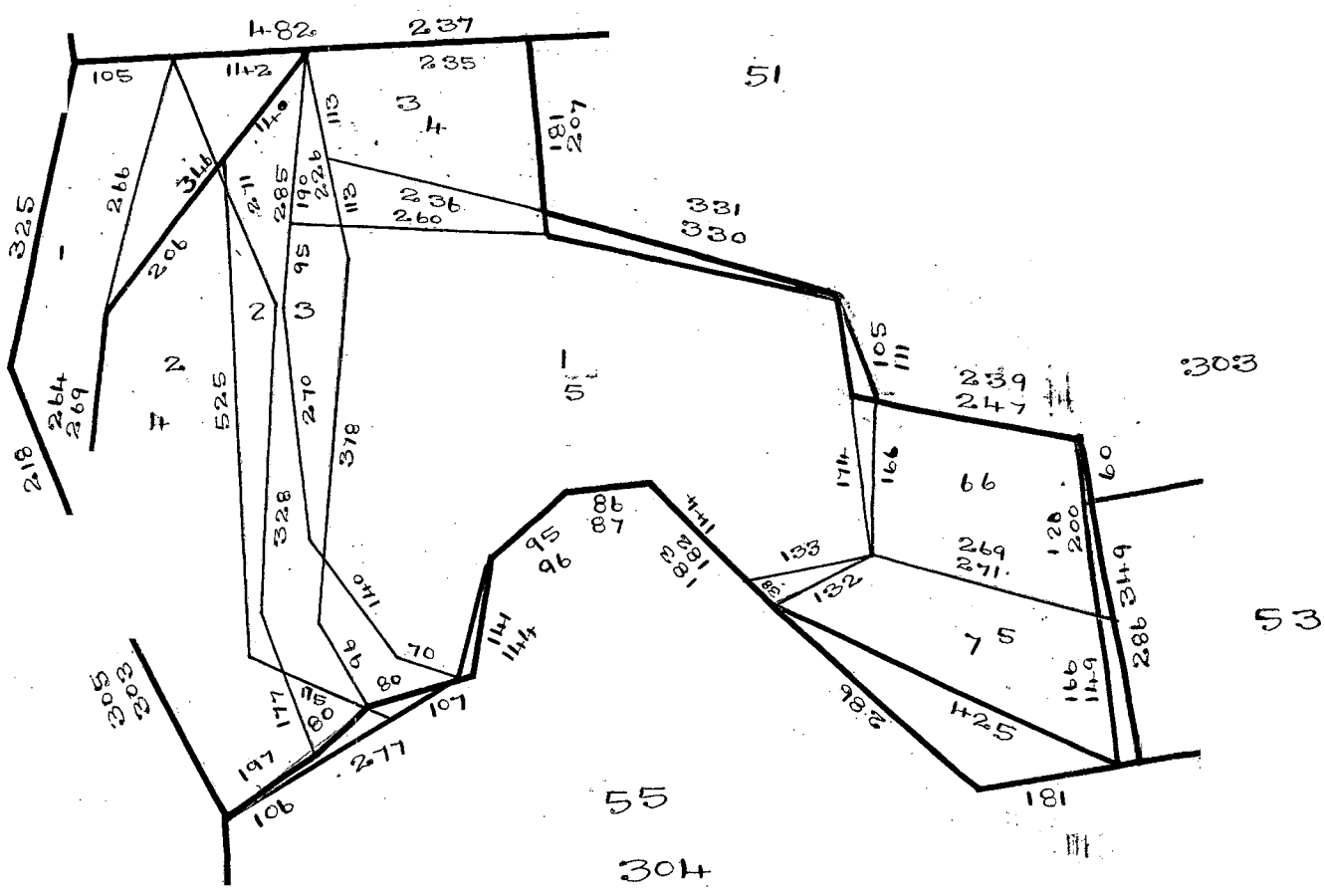
HC 21/11/27

District South Canara
Taluk Puttur
No. 131 Jalsur
Scale 40 Inches = 1 Mile
Re Survey No. 261
Old Survey No. 78279.



Prepared by. CVG
Compared by. 18/11/27 21/11/27

District South Canara
Taluk Puttur
No. 131 Jalsur
Scale 40 Inches = 1 mile
Re. Survey No. 302
Old Survey No. 52.



Prepared by GV
Compared by AHH 18/11/27
AHe 21/11/27

Reference:—

144 Red ink denotes Old Survey

141 Black ink denotes Exp^d Re. Survey

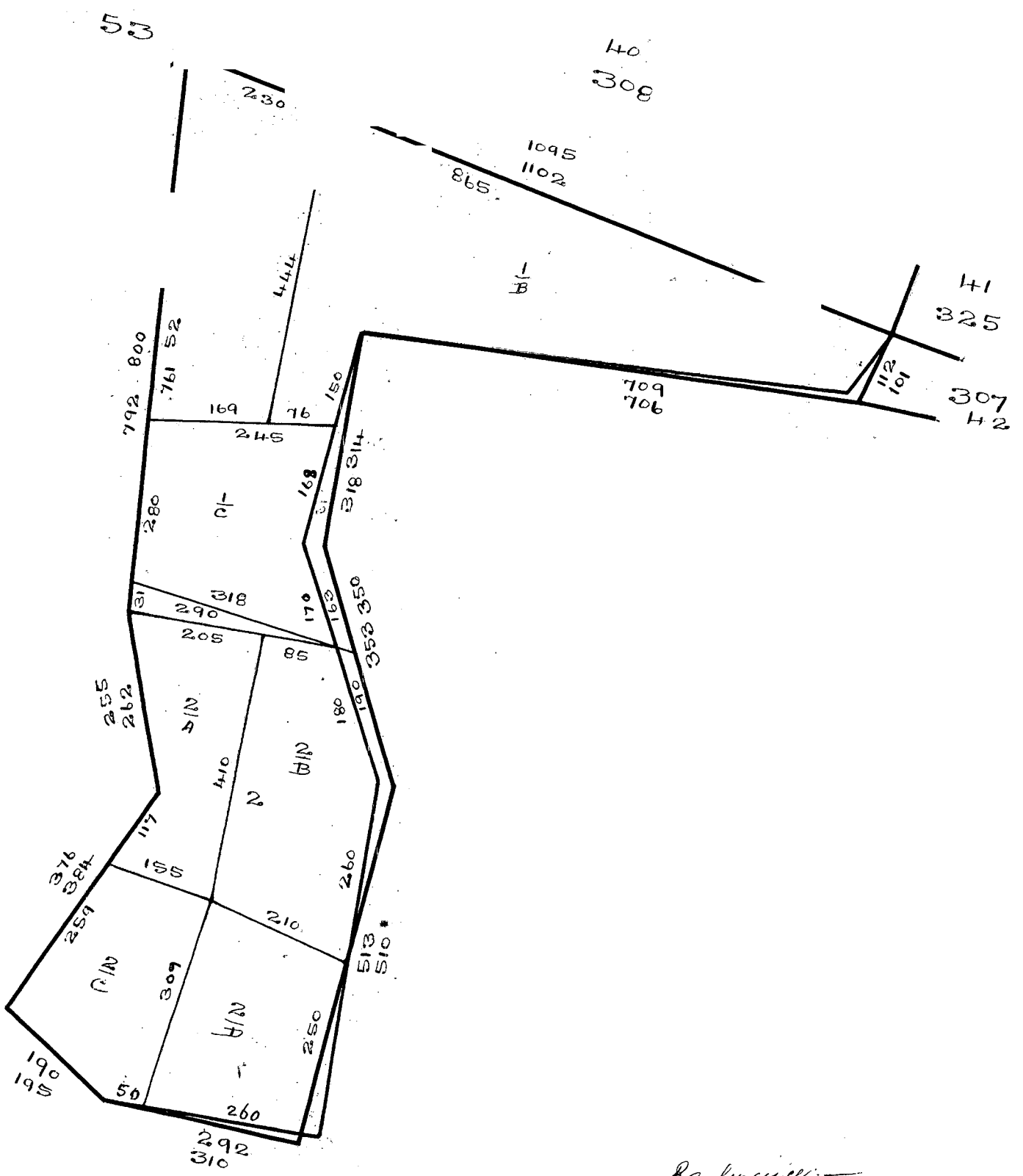
Taluk Puttur

No. 131. Jalsur

Scale 40 Inches = 1 Mile

Re. Survey No. 306.

Old Survey No. 43



Referrence:—

310 Red inks denotes Old Survey

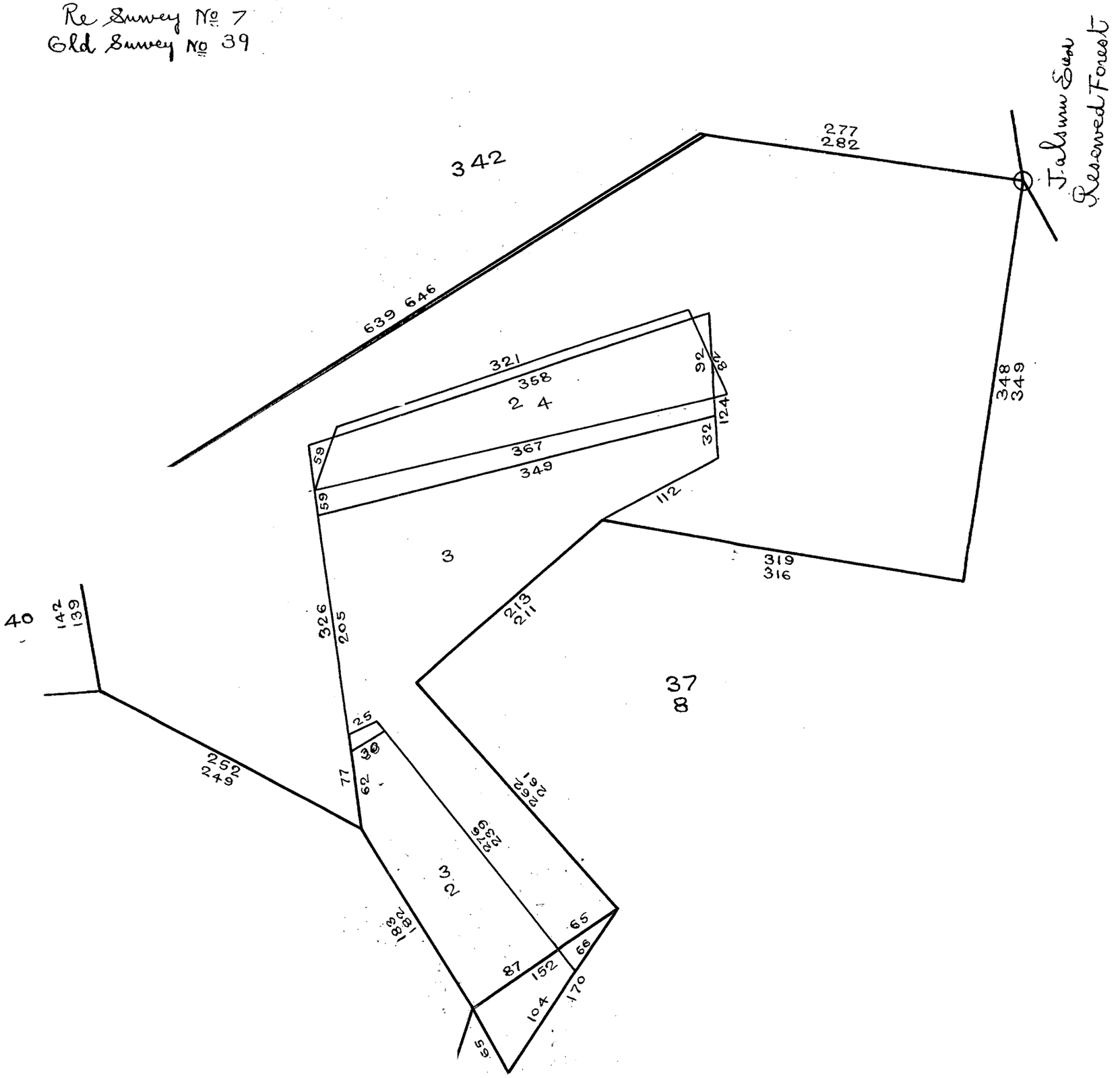
292 Blacks inks denotes Exp & Re. Survey

Traced by, C.K.

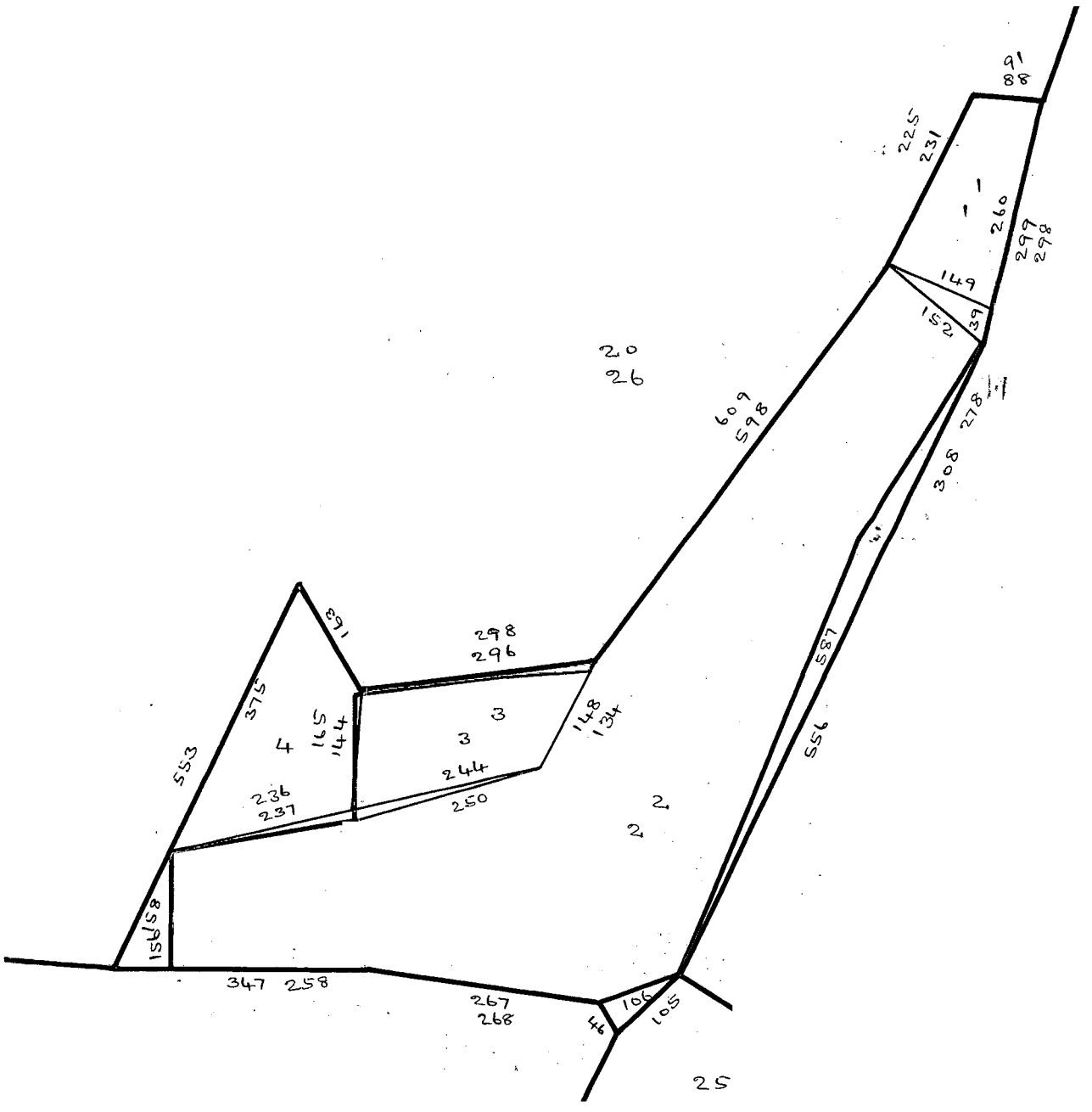
Traced by, [illegible] 18/11/27

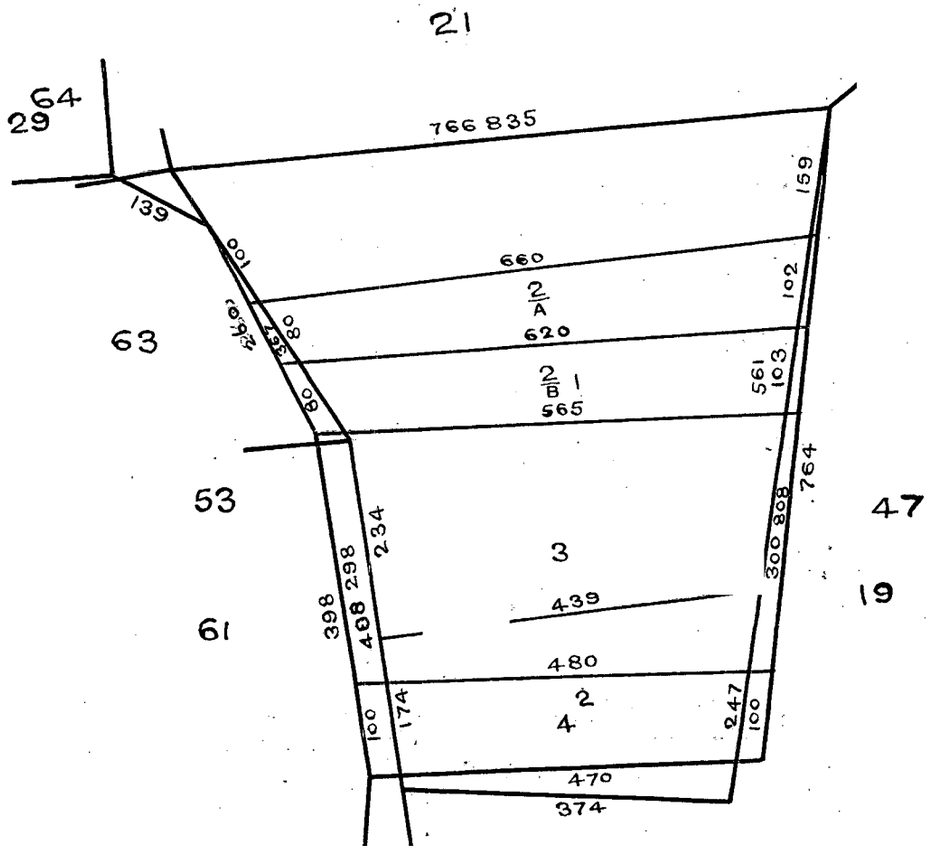
[illegible] 21/11/27

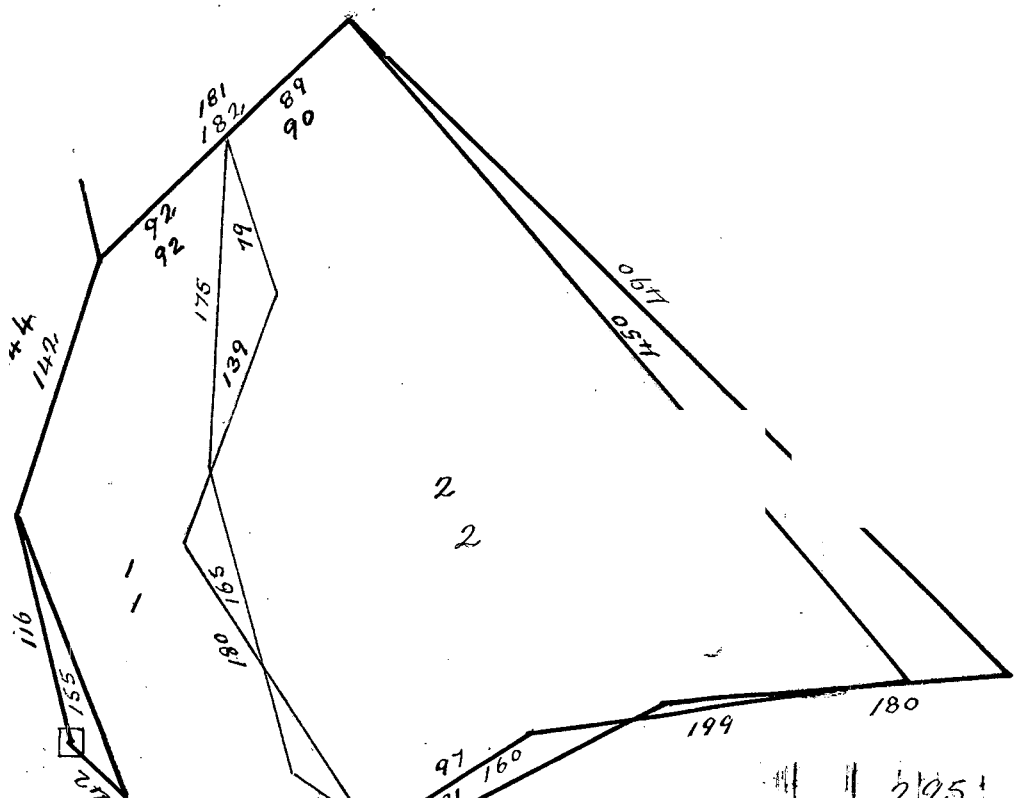
District South Canara
Taluk Puttur
No. 130 Sullia
Scale 8 Inches = 1 mile
Re Survey No 7
Old Survey No 39



istrict South Canara
luk Putturu
130 Sullia
e 40 Inches = 1 Mile
e Survey No. 23
ld Survey No 25

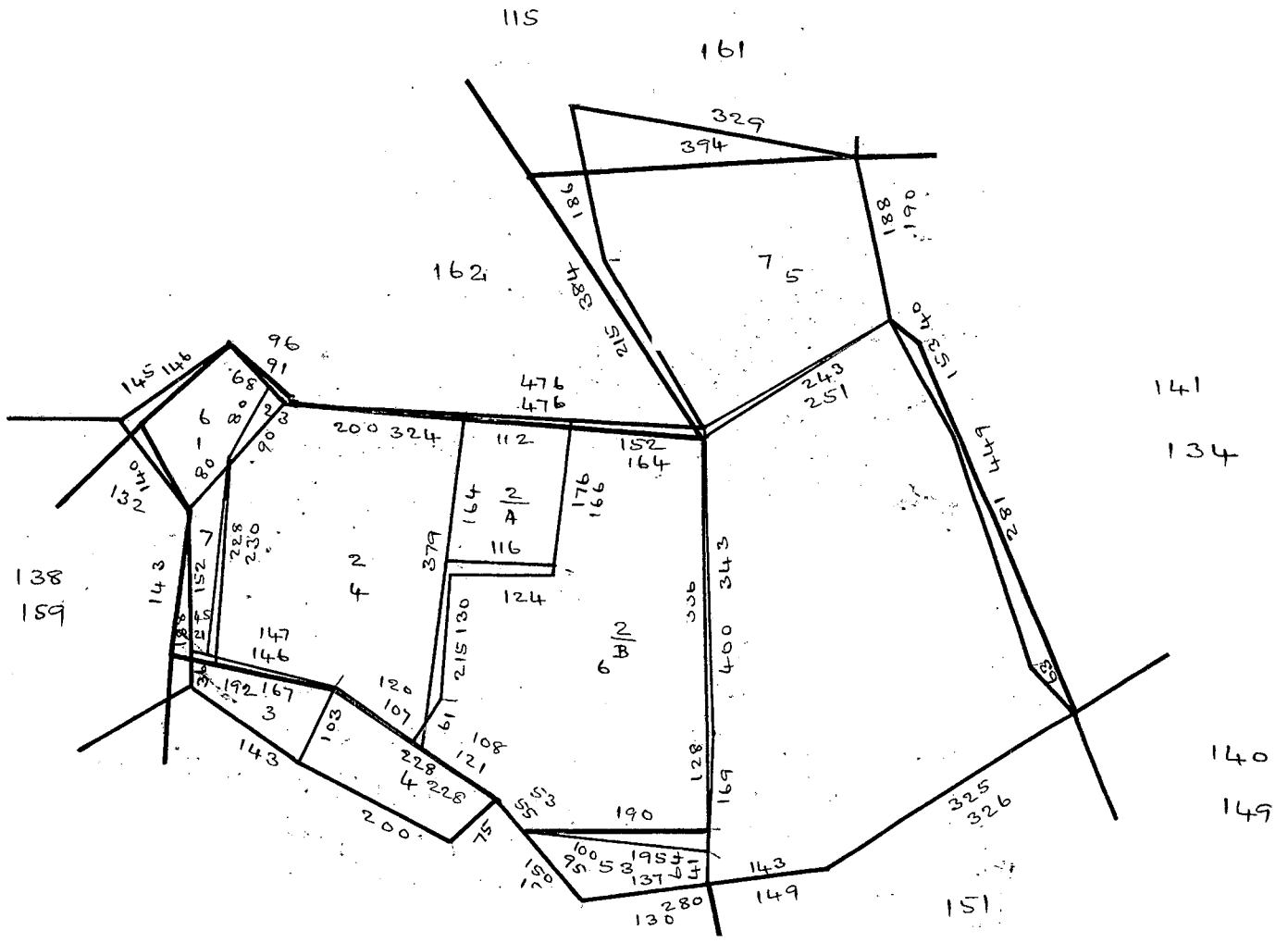



21
64
29
766 835
139
159
660
102
2/A
620
63
2/B 1
565
561
103
53
47
764
300 808
234
298
398
488
3
439
19
61
480
2
4
174
100
247
100
470
374

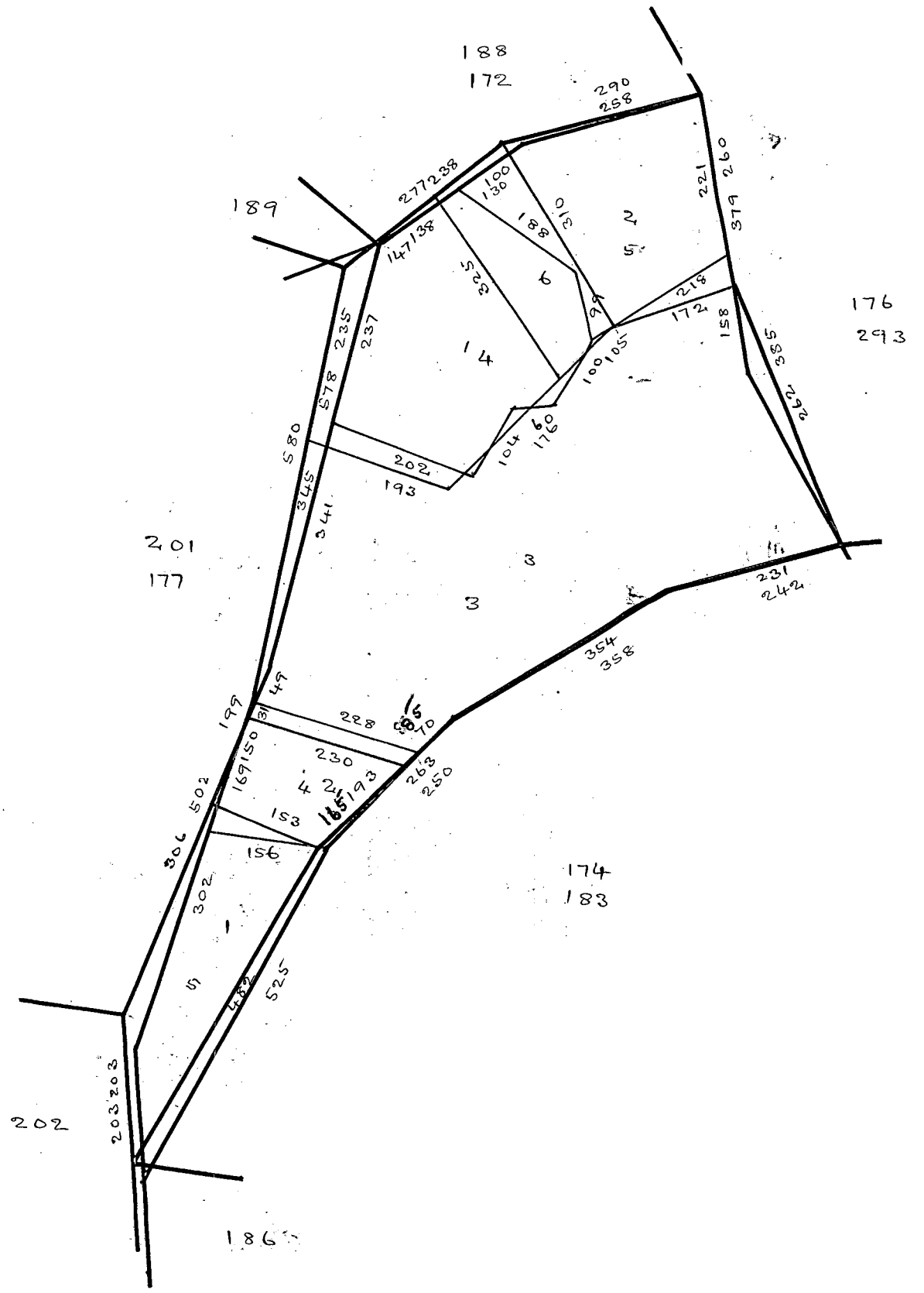


No.131
Falsnw

. District South Canara
Taluk Puttur
№ 130 Sullia
Scale 40 inches = 1 mile
Re-Survey № 139
Old Survey № 160



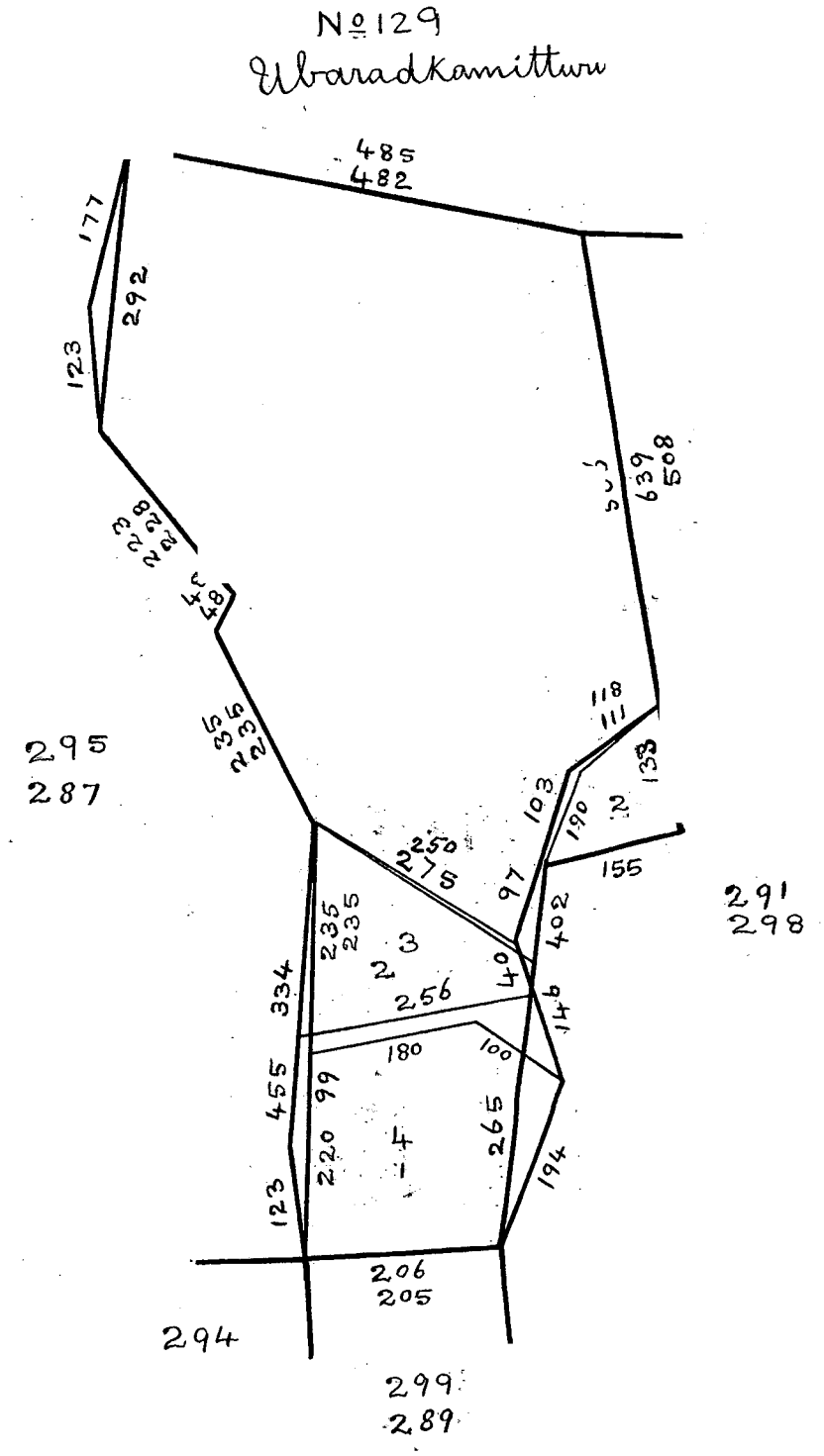
District South Canara
Taluk Puttur
No. 130 Sullia
Scale 40 inches = 1 mile
Re Survey No. 187
Old Survey No. 173



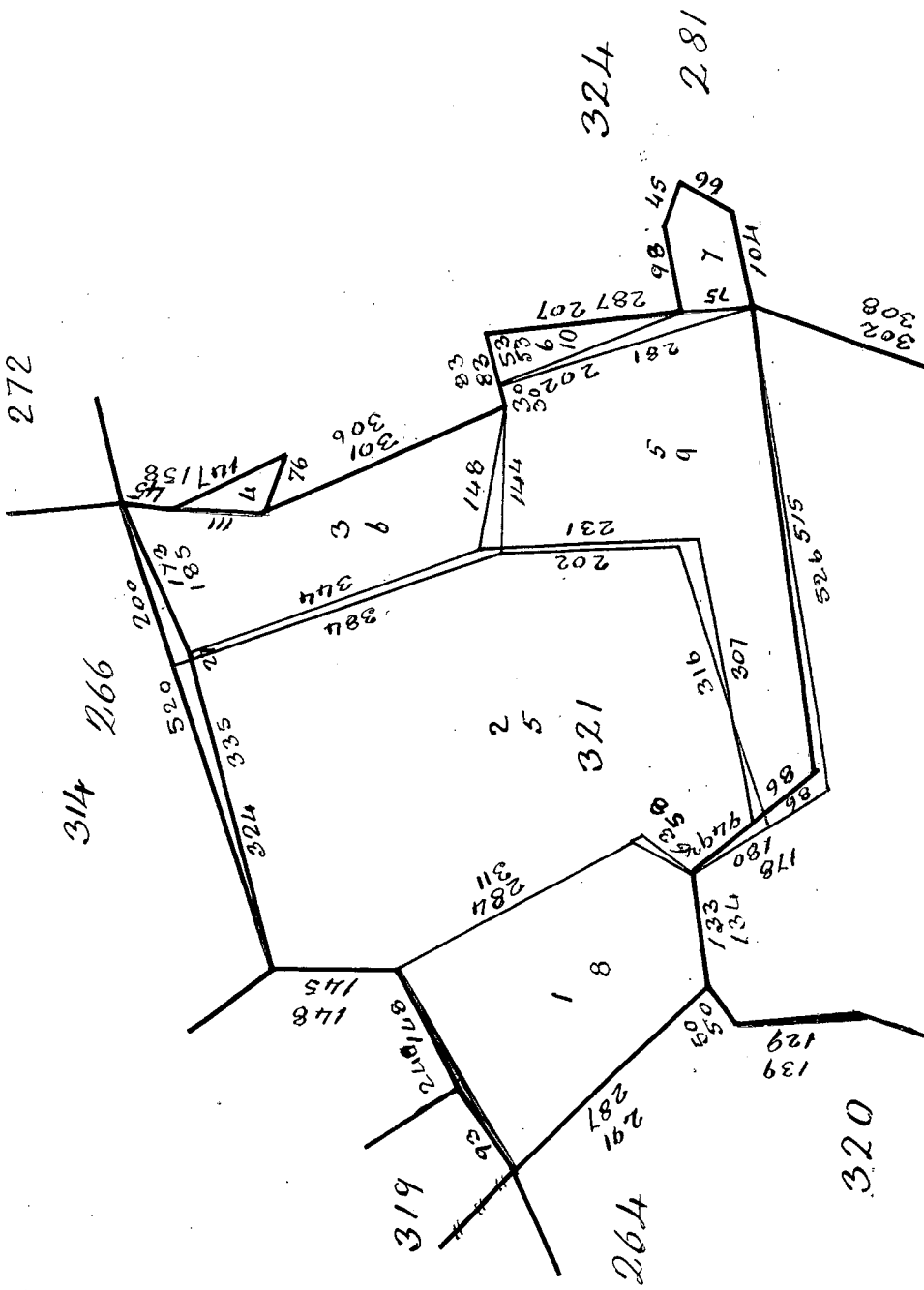
Reference:—
525 Red ink denotes Old Survey
482 Black ink denotes Exp.t Re-Survey

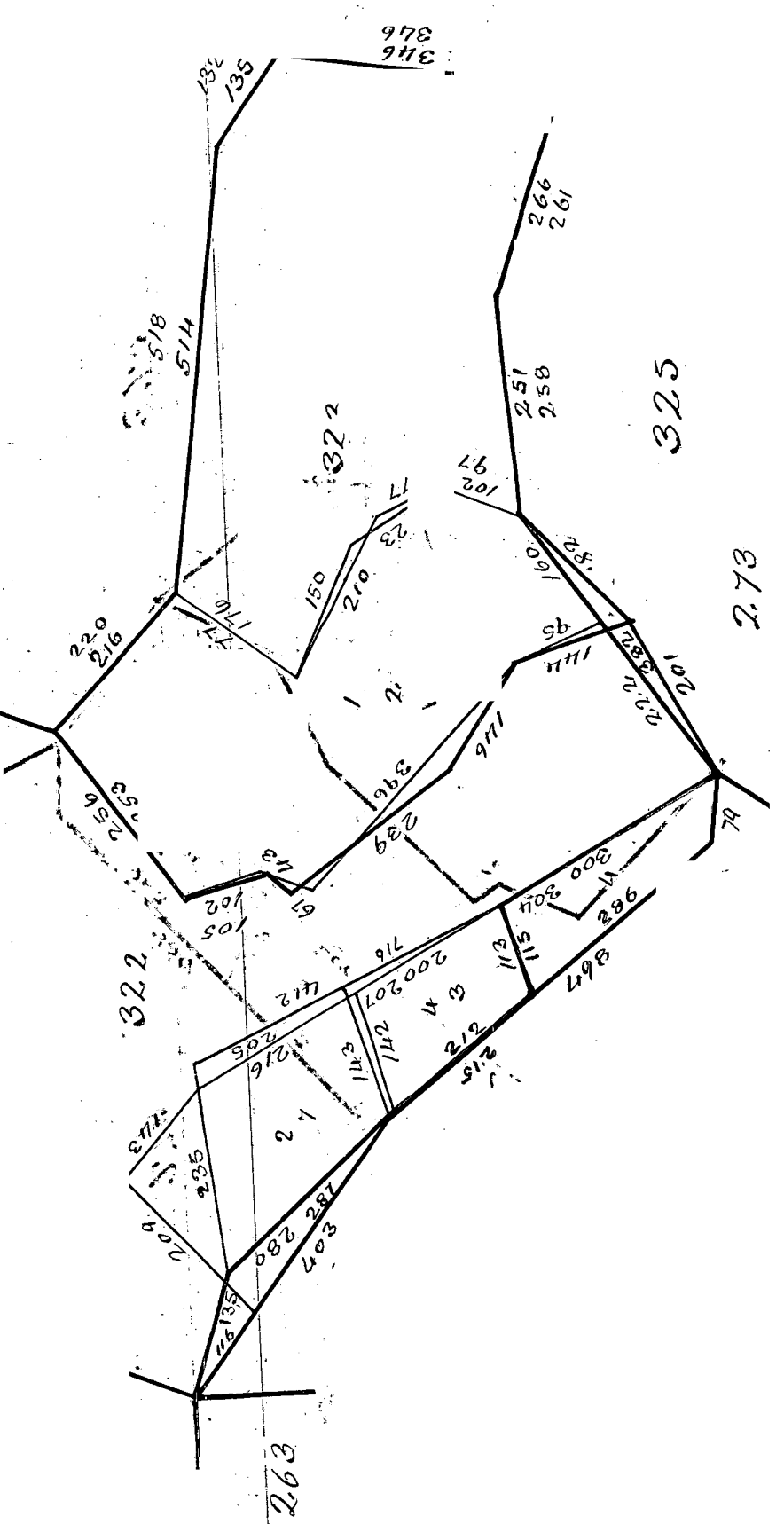
Prepared by 18/11/27
Compared by 18/11/27 18/11/27

District South Canara
Taluk Puttur
No 130 Sullia
Scale 40 inches = 1 mile.
Re Survey No 296
Old Survey No 290



District South Canara
Taluk Puttur
№ 130 Sullia
Scale 40 Inches = 1 mile
Re Survey №s 321, 322 & 323
Old Survey №s 265





Reference:—

350 Red ink denotes Old Survey

360 Black ink denotes Exbl P...